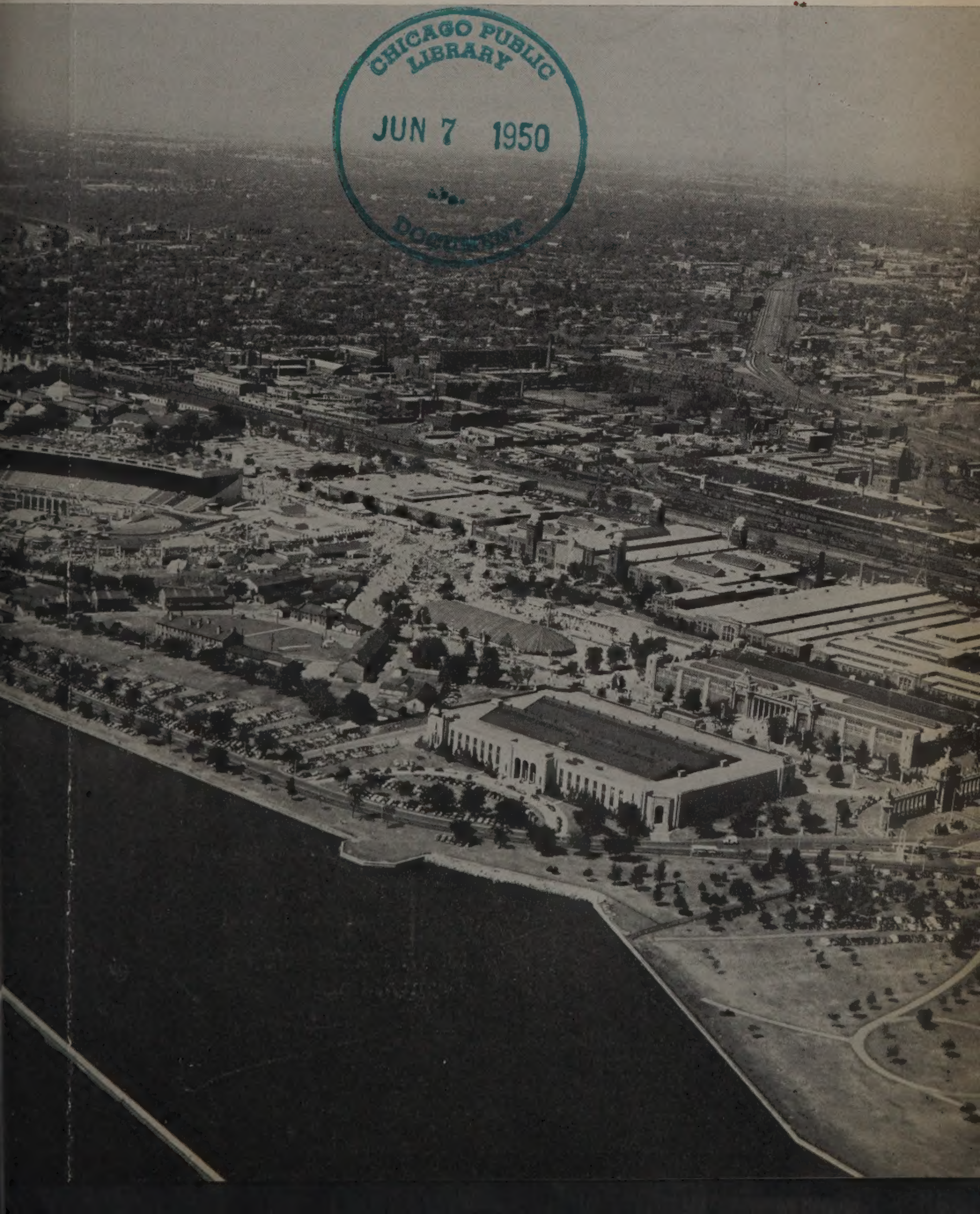
FOREIGN TRADE

l. VII OTTAWA, MAY 27, 1950 No. 178



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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 27, 1950

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In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Site of the Canadian International Trade Fair, in Toronto. The Coliseum Building, with four towers in the centre, contains the main reception facilities, bonded customs warehouse, administrative offices and four large halls for the display of wares. The Automotive Building, fronting on Lake Ontario in the foreground, is being used for the display of machinery and other industrial equipment. Although exhibits are being concentrated in two buildings, forty per cent more display space is available than in 1949.

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Current Trade Policy of Canada Outlined by Minister in Review

Responsibility as an importer recognized, Right Hon. C. D. Howe declares in article published by "Public Affairs", as it is necessary in world trade to buy in order to sell—Prosperity of Canada depends on ability to sell abroad—Exports consist largely of essentials.

THE opening of the year 1950 has recently been seized upon as the occasion for numerous attempts to appraise the significance of the mid-century mark. Many of these appraisals have taken a common approach and have wound up at the same stopping place. How far have we come during the first half of this 20th century, and what are our prospects at the outset of the second half? The optimism of the early 1900's met its first great setback in World War I. It enjoyed a short but seemingly strong revival in the boom period of the 20's. Then came the 1930's, bringing with them the bitter years of the great depression, during which a system of relatively free world trade gave way widely to policies of national self-sufficiency. Finally, the 1940's witnessed the most destructive war in history, with its aftermath of disruption in the life of most of the countries in the civilized world. The record of the first half of the century had been one of magnificent advance in many directions, offset to a tragic degree by retreat in others. This second half was commencing in a setting that made it difficult, indeed, to strike a true balance between the gains and the losses. This was the prevailing tone of many of the appraisals—probably inspired more, and rightly so, by the global record and outlook than by considerations confined too closely to Canada's own place in the march of events.

For Canada the middle of the 20th century is neither a beginning nor an end. We are still in the stage of vigorous expansive national development. Whether we look at it in the light of the fifty-year record or in that of just the more recent years, Canada's economic growth has been truly impressive. Our range of primary industry is still being steadily extended. Our secondary industrial structure is better balanced and more diversified today than ever. Increased plant capacity is becoming available every month on a large scale and further plans for expansion are in hand.

Welfare of Population Abreast of Progress

The welfare of our population is keeping fully abreast of industrial progress. Here is the most concrete evidence of the superiority of our institutions over those of the totalitarian countries. Agricultural and labour income are today three times what they were ten years ago. Labour and management have acquired new skills and better relationships. Social security and price legislation provide better protection for those in need than they did ten years ago. Much of the overhead debt that sharpened the difficulties of the 1930's has been liquidated, and this is notably true of our farmers.

We are a small country that has undertaken great things and accomplished them. Canada entered the postwar world as the third largest trading nation and yet our population is only thirteen million in total. In the past ten years, our foreign trade has nearly quadrupled in value and it has doubled in volume. These are gratifying facts—evidence of

the strength and vigour of Canada's economic growth—but they are not facts that are to be looked upon only in that light. They lose a large part of their significance if we fail to appreciate how greatly they have magnified the importance of Canada's trade relationships with other countries and the importance also of the policies by which we seek to improve those relationships.

Prosperity Depends on Ability to Sell Abroad

In these times, there is nothing static about the problems in trade relationships which Canadian commercial policy, in one phase or another, must meet—nothing static except the basic fact that our prosperity depends at all times upon our ability to sell in world markets. Our ability to sell is partly a matter of our own capacity to compete, partly a question of how much and what kinds of products our customers can afford to buy from us. On the first score we are well placed. Canada's exports, by and large, can meet both quality and price competition, and they consist in great measure of commodities that fall within the category of essentials—food products and materials for industry. On the second score, the situation is not so favourable. The financial difficulties of some of our best customers have resulted in a shortage of dollars with which to pay for our products and, for us, the results of that shortage are two-fold. It reacts upon the value and volume of our export sales in many quarters, and we, in consequence, have a problem in finding dollars to pay for our imports. The solution of the problems of our customers thus becomes a matter of vital importance to our own welfare.

The financial problems faced by the United Kingdom, the sterling area and the countries of Western Europe are rooted in changes that were taking place in the world economy before the war, but which have been disastrously speeded up by the events of the past decade, and made infinitely more difficult to deal with. Through the impact of the war these countries lost some of their most important sources of dollar earnings. Prior to the war, in addition to their income from direct exports to dollar markets, they obtained very large dollar revenues from the exports from their colonial areas, from their shipping services and from their investments abroad. Today their income from such sources has been greatly reduced. Since the war, Western Europe has obtained a large volume of goods from Canada and the United States, but these have been financed to a considerable extent by gifts and loans. For the future, the viability of those countries depends greatly upon bringing their trade with North America more closely into bilateral balance. Their dollar purchases must be paid for, to an increasing extent, out of the proceeds of their direct sales to customers who pay in dollars.

Responsibility as Importer Recognized

Canada's stake in the successful making of these adjustments is immeasurable. We recognize and accept fully our responsibilities as an importer. In world trade it is necessary to buy in order to sell. Under present conditions of inconvertible currencies and disrupted international finance, this statement takes on a new urgency and importance. If the United Kingdom and other countries overseas are to continue to be customers for Canadian produce in the future of the same order as they have been in the past, it is imperative that they build up dollar markets for their goods far in excess of the traditional volume of their sales here.

It is our own interest to obtain increased imports from those countries which would buy more of our goods if they had the dollars. Canada's overall external trade has been in very good balance in recent years,

and our expenditure upon imports of all kinds has been about equal to our sales abroad. In the present world this is not enough to guarantee the stability of our position. What we need is a redirection of our external trade to achieve better balances with particular countries or areas. Our current trade policy seeks to sell more to the United States and other dollar markets to offset, and, if possible, to do more than offset any shrinkages of markets elsewhere, and to strengthen our capacity to pay for the large volume of imports we must obtain from the United States. It seeks also to buy more from the sterling area and from European countries in order that they in turn can continue to buy from us. In these phases of our policy no overall increase of imports is necessarily involved. What is involved is a diversion from dollar sources to sterling and other soft-currency sources of purchases which would in any case be made abroad.

Bilateral Balance With Sterling Area Better

The bilateral balance of trade and of current payments between Canada and the sterling area is greatly improved today in comparison with two or three years ago. Much success has been achieved in promoting the sale of United Kingdom goods in this market. United Kingdom exporters have been energetically pursuing the opportunities offered to them by the devaluation of the pound sterling last fall. Canadian imports from the sterling area as a whole have increased from $346 millions in 1947 to something in excess of $500 millions in 1949. Further increases are anticipated in 1950. It is significant that the imports purchased by thirteen million people in Canada from the United Kingdom are greater than the British purchases made by the 150 million people in the United States. Expressed in another way, on a per capita basis in 1949 we bought goods from the United Kingdom at the rate of $24 for every man, woman and child in Canada. The comparable figure for the United States is about $1.40 per capita. The difference between these figures is one reflection of a marked contrast between the economies of the United States and Canada—especially in the degree of their respective direct participation in international trade. It is a contrast that holds good with regard to exports as well as imports.

There has been a good deal of discussion of the efforts that are being made in the sterling area countries to reduce their purchases from Canada to the bare minimum. The prospects are that Canadian exports in 1950 will be reduced, but that in total, our exports will not fall by a very large percentage below the record levels achieved in 1948 and 1949. The underlying strength of the United States business situation is now providing important support to our own position. The continuation of activity and the revival of business confidence in that country provide possibilities of increased American demand for a number of commodities in 1950.

Canada welcomes the greatly increased attention that is now being directed in the United States toward changes in the administration of their customs tariff and in the levels of their tariffs. Just as the most serious financial problem throughout the world has been the shortage of United States dollars, so will the solution of the problem be assisted by effective efforts in the United States to increase their level of imports. Canada has a direct interest in gaining access to the United States market for a wide range of manufactured products. From a broader point of view, it would be to our benefit also to see countries overseas increase their dollar earnings by expanded sales in the domestic markets of the United States.

Our broad policy in Canada is to pursue measures that will strengthen our position as a major trading nation, both as a buyer and as a seller—

and to do so with the maximum emphasis on positive, expansive methods and the minimum reliance upon the restrictive. We must continue to bend every effort toward keeping the door wide open to the return to multilateral trading practices throughout the world. The incalculable importance of that objective to Canada has never been clearer than it is today. Our prosperity will be closely identified in the future, as in the past, with the state of world trade as a whole. In continuing to put into international trade, commercially, as much as we take out of it, we shall in the most effective way that is open to us be underwriting our own national commercial well-being and that of other trading communities in all quarters of the globe.

(Editor's Note—This article, with others pertaining to Canada's external trade, was reproduced in the April, 1950, issue of "Public Affairs", with whose permission it is reprinted in this issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

Norwegian Merchant Fleet Last Year Surpassed Prewar Total Tonnage

Total of 665,000 gross tons added to fleet through deliveries from Swedish, Dutch and Italian shipbuilders—Additional 690,000 gross tons are in course of construction—Fleet now totals 2,126 ships of 5,122,000 gross tons.

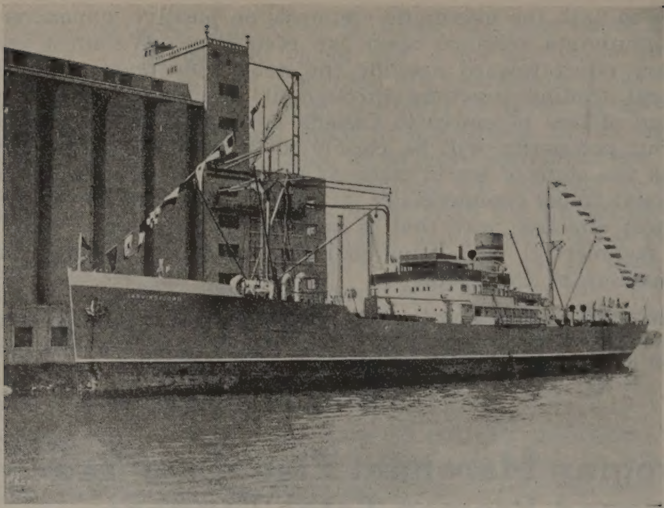
By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on economic conditions in Norway during 1949, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One krone equals $0.1540 Canadian.)

OSLO, March 15, 1950.—Swedish, Dutch and Italian shipbuilders, principally the first two, delivered new tonnage for the Norwegian mercantile marine with such regularity during the past year that 665,000 gross registered tons had been added to the fleet by the turn of the year. It then consisted of 2,126 ships, of 5,122,000 gross tons, of which tankers represented 299 vessels, of 2,130,000 gross tons. Thus, the Norwegian merchant fleet has, within four and a half years since the conclusion of hostilities, surpassed slightly the total tonnage of this country before the outbreak of war. An additional 690,000 gross tons of shipping is in course of construction, mainly in Sweden, or has been ordered for Norwegian account, including 240,000 tons in Norway. Most of the latter are for small ships, but during the year several vessels between 8,000 and 10,000 tons were laid down in Norwegian shipyards.

For the growing merchant fleet, a steady decline in returns from freight during the year were disappointing. The freight index of the *Norwegian Shipping News* (July-December, 1947, equals 100) dropped from 87·8 in December, 1948, to 67·5 in October, 1949. During the latter two months of the year, however, there was a considerable rise but not as high as the level at the end of the previous year. Net freight earnings of the total fleet during 1949 amounted to 820 million kroner in foreign currency compared with 785 million kroner in 1948.

During the year, the tendency, which began to make itself seriously felt in 1948, of a change from dollar freights to sterling freights was considerably accelerated. This, in turn, has had an important bearing on the balance-of-payments position of the country as a whole. The



Norway—Canadian grain being unloaded at Stavanger. This is typical of the trim ships operated by some Norwegian shipowners.

position has also been affected by shipping in an adverse manner during the year as returns from shipping are converted to use for new buildings, and in 1949 it is estimated that a deficit, arising from such transactions, to about 60,000,000 kroner developed, as compared with a credit of about 13,000,000 kroner in 1948.

Yield of Whale Oil Increased

During the pelagic whaling season in Antarctica in 1948-49, a yield of about 1,100,000 barrels of whale oil (185,000 metric tons, approximately) was obtained, which was an increase of about five per cent over the 1947-48 season. The average price received was slightly less than £100 sterling per ton for exports, but something more than 41,000 tons were required to be supplied to the domestic market at a price of £40 per ton. The prospects for the current whaling season appear to be equally as good as in 1948-49, but the export price for oil already contracted for is about £80 sterling, at which figure it is estimated most of the export surplus will be sold.

As in the 1948-49 season, operations for Norwegian account are being carried out by ten floating factories and one shore station, besides 126 whale catchers. (See report in *Foreign Trade* of January 14, 1950.)

Many New Mining Companies Registered in British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Of the 25 companies registered in British Guiana between November, 1948, and November, 1949, the largest number were mining firms. Nineteen new local companies registered invested capital of over $2,400,000, while six foreign companies invested $7,081,000. The British Guiana Diamond Mining Corporation Limited (foreign) headed the list with a capital investment of $5,000,000. Steel Brothers and Company Limited (England) have invested $1,000,000 in the timber industry.

Conditions in Jamaica Favourable As Economic Activity Increased

Further expansion in tourist trade and high prices in foreign markets for agricultural produce have contributed to improvement in national income—Number of new industries established—Adverse balance of trade improved—Favourable balance recorded in trade with Canada.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic and trade conditions in Jamaica. One pound equals \$3.0800 Canadian.)

KINGSTON, May 4, 1950.—Conditions in Jamaica generally have been favourable, with increased activity in agriculture, local industry and foreign trade. A further expansion in the tourist trade, prospects of the largest sugar crop in the island's history and a steady demand, coupled with high prices in foreign markets, for such produce as coffee, cocoa, pimento, citrus fruits and citrus juices, all have contributed to an improvement in the national income. A number of new industries established during the past few years, though quite small individually, are providing a new source of income and employment. On the other hand, the cost of the major foodstuffs, such as rice, flour and salt fish from abroad has risen by about 30 per cent since devaluation of the pound sterling. Although, with the exception of flour and fishery products, practically all important imports are now coming from a soft-currency area, the trend of prices has been gradually upward regardless of origin, with the same applying to local produce for home consumption. As a consequence, there has been a steady increase in the cost of living index, which at 252·31 at the end of last February reflected an increase of over 13 per cent from the end of September, 1949.

During January last, the Government of Jamaica was successful in having an issue of £3,250,000 in 3½ per cent Inscribed Stock 1968-73 underwritten in London, the stock having been offered to the public at par. According to reports only a small portion of the loan was taken up by investors, the balance having been left on the hands of the underwriters.

The budget is expected to be brought down later this month and it is expected the government will report a deficit of around £250,000 on current account during the fiscal year ended March 31 last, as compared with an estimated surplus of £7,000 forecast in the budget brought down about a year ago. A sharp decline in import duties and increased expenditures in government departments will doubtless account largely for the deficiency. Also, it is fairly certain to include substantial appropriations to provide work to relieve unemployment estimated at around 150,000, though a great percentage of these are unemployables.

Bauxite Deposits to be Actively Mined

An important industrial development has been the announcement by a United States concern of a decision to proceed with active mining operations on its extensive bauxite-containing properties in Jamaica. The construction of a deep-water pier together with an overhead conveyer system and a drying plant are now under way. The project is to be financed to the extent of \$11,000,000 with ECA funds, and it is understood

that the parent concern will also be contributing a substantial amount of capital toward the undertaking which will extend over many years. It is expected that two other concerns which also have extensive bauxite holdings or options on the Island, will go ahead with a development program before long. Jamaica is the nearest important source of bauxite to the United States and, under the stock piling program, the outlook is that the mining of these local deposits will result in a very important contribution to the national income and employment.

The new textile plant is now about complete; construction of a cement plant is under way, and an additional citrus processing plant has been started. A number of other new industries are yet in the projected stage, including a salt works, a film industry and a number of minor proposals, including the announcement by a Canadian firm to manufacture fluorescent lighting products. Altogether this suggests a substantially increased income from industrial production.

Adverse Trade Balance Reduced

Jamaica's balance of trade during 1949 was adverse to the amount of £7,383,000, an improvement over the previous year when the adverse balance was £8,531,000. This does not take into consideration any invisible exports when, during 1949 for example, the tourist trade alone is estimated to have been worth £2·5 million, of which 90 per cent was in dollars. Total imports amounted to £19,226,000 compared with £19,681,000 during 1948; while total domestic exports amounted to £11,843,000 and £11,-150,000, respectively.

Trade of Jamaica

	Imports		Exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
	('000)		('000)	
Total	£19,681	£19,226	£11,150	£11,843
United Kingdom	7,760	8,669	8,331	7,411
Canada	3,597	2,483	1,901	3,137
United States	3,826	3,174	360	415

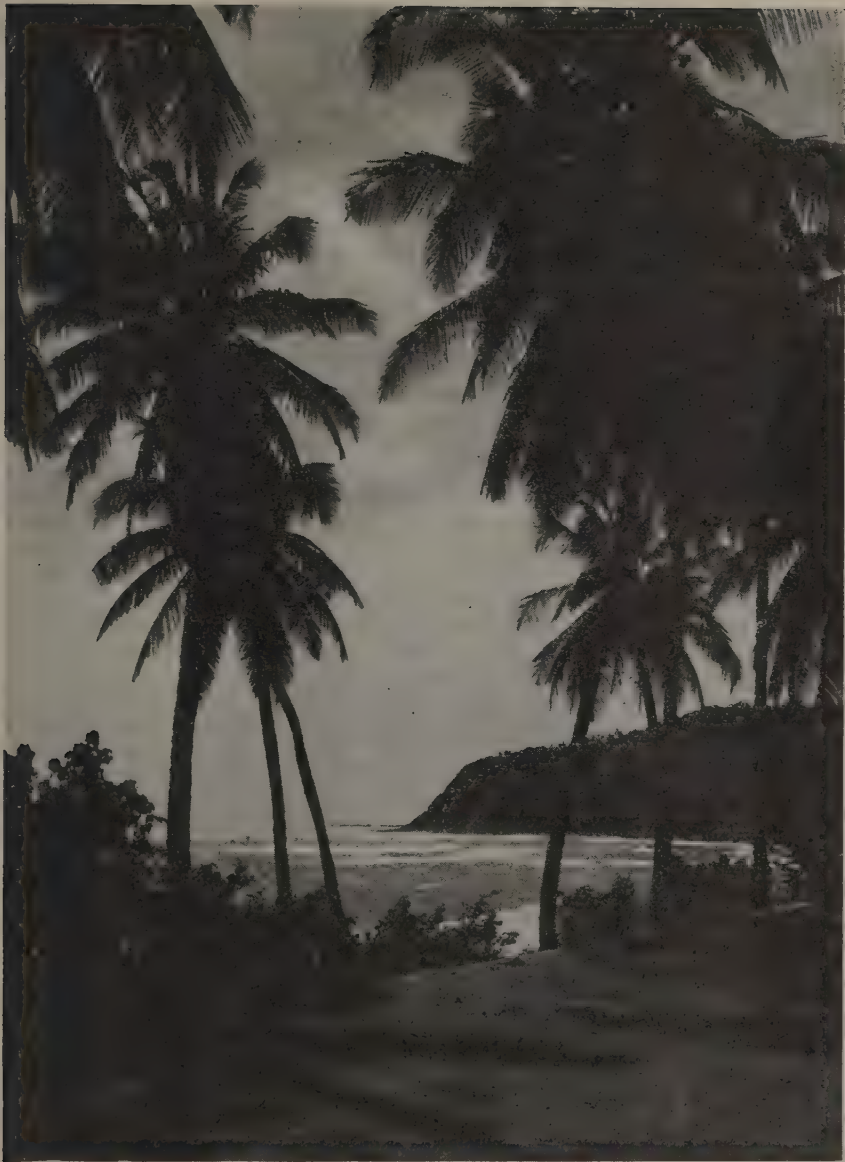
In respect to Canada it will be noted that Jamaica's imports have appreciably declined and exports greatly increased, giving a balance in Jamaica's favour of £654,000 in 1949. Moreover, these figures do not include Jamaica's trade with Newfoundland, which in 1949 amounted to £803,000 in exports and £539,600 in imports. Thus, Jamaica's total favourable balance with Canada was £917,000.

Imports into Jamaica

	1948	1949
	('000)	
Food	£ 4,991	£ 4,598
Lubricants, fuel and chemicals (including gasoline)	1,874	2,138
Building materials and hardware	2,803	2,685
Textiles	2,398	2,853
Clothing and shoes	727	555
Tobacco	308	208
Paper	620	642
Other manufactures	1,082	1,188
Machinery, appliances and motor vehicles	3,535	3,251
Unclassified	1,343	1,108
Total	£19,681	£19,226

Canada Had Adverse Balance with Jamaica

Otherwise, no detailed statistics yet are available in Jamaica concerning trade in 1949. Canada's Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, shows imports from Jamaica last year valued at $16,577,000 and exports valued at $9,033,000, or an adverse balance to Canada of $7,544,000, compared with the Jamaica figure of £917,000. Even allowing for the different



Jamaica—Scene along the north shore of Jamaica, which derived substantial revenue last year from her tourist traffic. Conditions in Colony favourable, and foreign trade higher.

rates of exchange before and since devaluation, and the fact that Newfoundland trade was only included in the Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949, there still is a considerable unexplainable discrepancy. This is offset to a slight degree by the fact that Jamaica's import statistics are on c.i.f. values, whereas her exports and all Canadian statistics are on f.o.b. values.

Examining the Canadian statistics further, it is found that of the total value of exports to Jamaica of $9,033,000 in 1949, flour accounted for $2,990,000; all other grains, feeds, fodders, cereals, etc., $273,000; salted

codfish, $1,538,000; all other fishery products, pickled, canned, etc., $2,690,000; leaf tobacco, $431,000; milk products, evaporated, condensed, powdered, etc., $176,000; newsprint, $162,000; paper boxes and cartons, $121,000; and cedar shingles, $106,000; leaving a balance of only $546,000 for all other products.

Similarly, of the Canadian import value of $16,577,000, sugar accounted for $14,298,000; raw cocoa beans, $971,000; rum, $746,000; fresh tomatoes, $135,000; salt, $85,000; and orange juice, $70,000, leaving a balance of $272,000 for all other imports from Jamaica, including $40,000 for Canadian goods returned, as the largest remaining single item.

Argentine Trade Promotion Institute Uses Multiple Price System on Export Items

All commodities exported by the government trading agency affected—Each sale is open to negotiation, the final price depending on the size of the order and what is offered by the customer in return.

BUENOS AIRES, March 30, 1950.—(FTS)—All commodities exported by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI), the government trading agency, are subject to the multiple price system prevailing in this country, together with a few commodities consumed locally. IAPI buys all grains and oilseeds from producers at prices fixed by the government each season. While such commodities have an export price, each sale is open to negotiation, and the final price depends on the size of the order and what the customer offers in return, particularly as most sales are made under the aegis of bilateral agreements. Thus, while the price for wheat is presently quoted for export at 27·00 pesos per 100 kilos, a recent sale of 300,000 tons to Brazil was negotiated at 26·50, and on a sale of 40,000 tons to Spain for payment in dollars, the price was as low as 22·50 pesos per 100 kilos.

The current price to the producer is 23·50 pesos per 100 kilos, so that the present export price leaves IAPI only a moderate margin. In 1947, by contrast, the price to the producer was 20·00 pesos and IAPI was charging as much as 60 pesos per 100 kilos for export. This profit was used for many purposes. On the formation of IAPI, it was stated that such profits would be used to industrialize the country and to provide a reserve for future support of agricultural prices. With the President's recent promise of 28 pesos per 100 kilos for the next wheat crop, these reserves may have to be used to bring this price down to the international level for export. Large sums have also been spent on internal subsidies on meat, sugar, edible oils and flour, some of which have subsequently been abolished. The subsidy on flour for other than bread and biscuits was discontinued in February and the sum of 400 million pesos for the subsidy on bread flour used by bakeries was voted through Congress last year, thus relieving IAPI of the financial burden. It is evident that IAPI cannot so easily carry these subsidies now that the margin of profit on agricultural produce has been reduced.

There is at present a certain mark-up on the export price of other grains over those paid to the producer. For oats the export price is 24 pesos per 100 kilos, compared with 14 to producers; barley 21, compared with 17; rye 19, compared with 16·50, and corn 20·00, compared with 16·00. The internal market price of grain is not controlled, and with the very poor prospects for the 1949-50 corn crop, the internal price

rose to over 30 pesos per 100 kilos last December. Later, IAPI was authorized to sell corn as feed at a special price of 17 pesos as a relief measure during the drought but, due to their low stocks, it is doubtful whether much has moved at that price. In other words, producers are not obliged to sell their grain to IAPI except for export, but the official price acts as a floor in that the producer can always get at least that price.

With the removal of the subsidy on meat for the city of Buenos Aires last July, retail prices advanced approximately 50 per cent. However, in the meantime, the government has continued to subsidize the municipal abattoir, which supplies the city, and the retail price of meat has remained stable. The large packing plants preparing meat for export are partially subsidized by the government to offset operational losses resulting from the difference in the officially fixed contract price to the United Kingdom and the prices which they must pay for animals competing in the open market against suppliers for internal consumption.

Most of Argentine meat exports go to the United Kingdom under the terms of a bulk contract drawn up yearly. While the average price of approximately 1·23 pesos per kilo for prime sides on present deliveries to the United Kingdom has advanced considerably from the past couple of years, it is still well below the export price to non-contract countries of 1·80 to 1·90 pesos per kilo. However, it should be remembered that the quantity involved is some 300,000 to 400,000 long tons and, in return, Argentina is assured of essential supplies of coal and oil.

Many items are outside IAPI's control and the export price is determined by ordinary market conditions; such commodities include, poultry, dairy products, fruit, sheepskins, barrelled beef and mutton, canned pork except hams and canned specialities, although their export may be subject to a quota system. At times, measures are taken to encourage exports of a certain commodity, such as the recent 20 per cent rail rate reduction and the waiving of the 8 per cent sales tax, in order to help move exports of fresh fruit.

In general, it may be said that the multiple price system in Argentina operates in the books of IAPI, balancing gains against losses, and no public accounting is ever made.

Multiple Exchange Rate Another Factor in Determining Price

Another very important factor in determining the relative export prices in various currencies is the multiple exchange rate structure operated in Argentina for over fifteen years. At present, there are four fixed rates for exports and three fixed rates for imports, plus two variable "tender" rates. The exchange profit is evident from the fact that, on exchange revenue accruing from exports, the rates per US$100 range from 335·82 to 719·64 pesos, quite apart from the non-commercial rate of 902, while exchange sold by the Central Bank to cover imports ranges from 608·57 pesos per US$100 to more than 1,300 pesos for the "tender" rates. The bulk of the agricultural exports come under the basic rate of 335·82 pesos, whereas imports cost on an average twice that amount in pesos. Therefore, while one government agency, such as IAPI, can sell agricultural produce for export at a price below that paid to the producer, another government agency, such as the Central Bank, through the Exchange Margin Fund, makes a substantial profit in pesos on the resale of this foreign exchange to cover imports. Furthermore, under this system, exports to certain markets can be encouraged or not. For instance, with the general exchange revision last October, a number of exports were made more attractive to the United States market by giving them a more favourable rate in terms of dollars, quite apart from the actual peso prices.

British Newsprint Imports from Canada Being Further Reduced

Purchases of newsprint from Canada substantially curtailed, imports only amounting to 99,400 tons in 1949 as compared with prewar average of 200,000 tons—Imports to be further restricted this year, the bulk of requirements being obtained from Scandinavia.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 22, 1950.—Canada supplied Great Britain with some 200,000 tons of newsprint a year before the war, but the purchases of this country since the conclusion of hostilities have been substantially curtailed, imports from Canada and Newfoundland having amounted to 99,400 tons in the past year. The decision of the British Government to restrict imports from Canadian mills this year, for currency reasons, will result in a radical change, and it is expected that the bulk of Britain's newsprint requirements will be obtained from Scandinavia.

British newsprint mills were authorized last January to make 70 per cent of their prewar production, as compared with 60 per cent during the latter part of 1949. The domestic capacity is about 800,000 tons, provided that the necessary raw materials are available, but only 500,000 tons were produced in 1949. An additional 200,000 tons were imported, half of this amount having been supplied by Canada. Imports last year were 44 per cent higher than in 1948, due to much heavier receipts from Finland and Sweden.

British Imports of Newsprint

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	2,450	2,525	3,629
£	3,544	4,181	6,426
Principal Sources—		(Thousand Cwts.)	
Canada	1,197	1,141	1,772
Newfoundland	883	845	216
Finland	344	204	676
Sweden	25	319	586

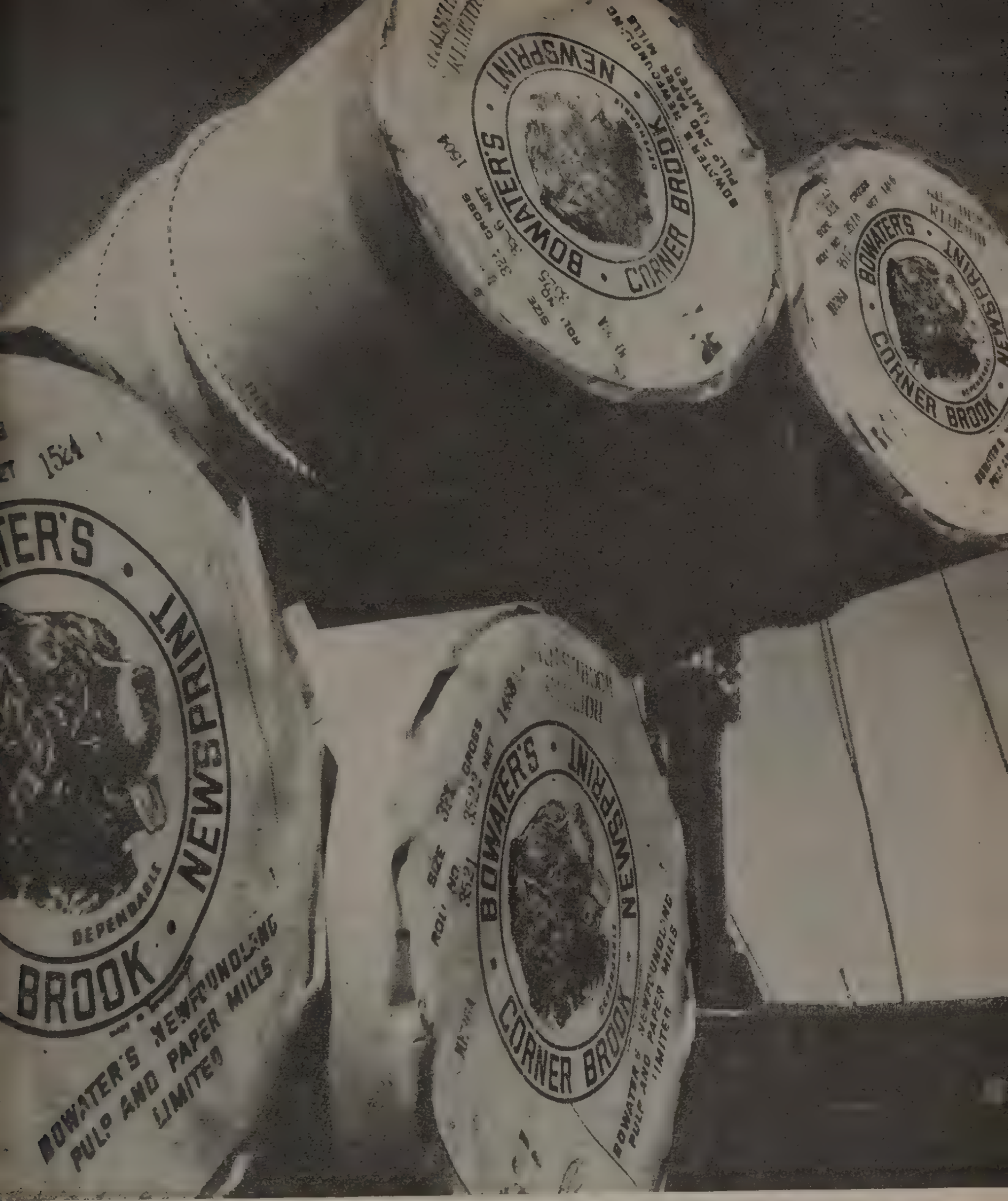
There was a fractional decline in imports of kraft paper, most of which came from Sweden, though there was a decrease of 10 per cent in the amount. Purchases from Canada were cut by 143 per cent.

British Imports of Kraft Paper

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	1,036	1,095	999
£	2,951	3,467	2,734
Principal Sources—		(Thousand Cwts.)	
Canada	72	79	33
Sweden	610	722	656
Finland	164	128	134
Norway	118	110	119

Among woodpulp imports the only variety which failed to expand was wet chemical pulp. Dry bleached pulp went up by 11 per cent and dry unbleached by 4 per cent. There was not much movement in sources of supply, although the tendency was to divert purchases from Canada to Europe.

In dry bleached pulp the proportion brought in from Canada fell by 6 per cent, while Sweden increased her trade by 9 per cent and Norway by 47 per cent.



Canada—Newsprint manufactured in Newfoundland being loaded for shipment to Great Britain, which purchased some 200,000 tons from Canada and additional quantities from Newfoundland before the war. British imports of newsprint last year totalled 181,450 tons, of which only 88,600 tons were obtained from Canada. Purchases from this country in 1950 will be further reduced. The British Government recently placed an order for 25,000 tons of newsprint with Canadian mills, and it is reported that the Government of India seeks 10,000 tons from Canada.

Photo by National Film Board.

Altogether there were 249,745 tons of bleached sulphite pulp imported last year, but 55 per cent of this was dissolving pulp (high alpha cellulose content) for the manufacture of rayon silk, transparent paper and plastics. The most sought after pulp for this use is that from Canada and last year out of a total of 138,711 tons of dissolving pulp imported, Canada

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supplied 36,958 tons, or about 28 per cent of the total. The other suppliers of dissolving pulp were: Sweden, 58,744 tons; Norway, 31,366 tons; Austria, 5,051 tons; and Finland, 4,581 tons. It is only the dollar scarcity that is keeping Canada from supplying the major part of this trade.

In dry unbleached, Canadian supplies shrank by 4 per cent and Sweden's share advanced by 18 per cent.

In mechanical wet pulp the cut in consignments from Canada was heavier, amounting to 32 per cent. Bigger deliveries from Norway and Finland boosted total imports under this heading by 36 per cent.

British Imports of Woodpulp

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Dry, Bleached Chemical—			
Tons	211	269	299
£	9,141	14,007	13,590
Principal Sources—		(Thousand Tons)	
Canada	49	52	49
Sweden	107	133	145
Norway	29	45	66
Finland	22	29	31
United States	4	7	3
Dry, Unbleached Chemical—		(Thousand Tons)	
Tons	304	468	486
£	9,791	19,456	16,279
Principal Sources—		(Thousand Tons)	
Canada	38	75	96
Newfoundland	32	34	10
Sweden	136	162	193
Finland	94	174	170
United States	3	12	....
Mechanical, Wet—	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	249	302	413
£	5,213	7,789	8,498
Principal Sources—		(Thousand Tons)	
Canada	27	31	22
Norway	43	102	168
Sweden	141	128	151
Finland	35	41	72

Imports of miscellaneous papers and cardboards were less than half the 1948 total and Canada's contribution was 56 per cent less. Imports from Finland, Sweden and Norway also sank to a low level. The bulk of the Canadian board is used by the manufacturers of folding boxes who appreciate the high quality of the Canadian product. In the manufacture of cigarette cartons the high speed automatic machines will not operate successfully with paperboard calipering over ·014 inches and the machines cannot be adjusted to take a thicker board satisfactorily. Some of the paperboards offered from other sources contain a very large percentage of waste paper in the back and this will not allow the extremely fine tolerances on these fast-running automatic machines to operate successfully, as compared with the Canadian board made from 100 per cent pure pulp. Not only have the scores and face of the board to be uniform, but the back of the material must withstand pressure exerted, otherwise

British Imports of Miscellaneous Papers and Cardboard

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	1,301	1,156	478
£	3,042	3,155	1,222
Principal Sources—		(Thousand Cwts.)	
Canada	296	312	134
Sweden	239	173	134
Norway	173	183	97
Finland	376	285	90
Czechoslovakia	30	57	....

the creases "wander" and "jamming" on the automatic machines takes place. Hence the preference for Canadian paperboard which has been found from experience better for the purpose intended than any other.

It is not yet clear whether the United Kingdom's dollar position will allow them to purchase any Canadian paperboard in 1950. If not, the box manufacturers will be badly handicapped and their output will suffer a reduction.

Canadian Production of Chemicals Achieves New Peacetime Record

Preliminary figures for 1949 indicate output value of $594·8 millions, an increase of 2·6 per cent over 1948—Exports of chemical and allied products 11·4 per cent lower last year, but imports increased by 10 per cent—Impressive progress shown over past decade.

By H. McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

PRODUCTION in the chemical and allied industries of Canada achieved a new peacetime record during the past year, preliminary figures indicating that the output had a value of $594,800,000, which represents an increase of 2·6 per cent over the previous peak of $579,800,000 in 1948. Except for soaps, cosmetics, adhesives and vegetable oils, both production and domestic consumption were greater than in any other year.

Exports were 11·4 per cent lower than in 1948, having declined for the third successive year to $70,700,000, compared with $79,800,000 in 1948 and with $83,800,000 in 1947. Fertilizers, exports of which were valued at $39,400,000, accounted for 56 per cent of the total. Synthetic resins, valued at $4,900,000; sodium compounds, at $4,200,000; medicinals, including penicillin and streptomycin, at $3,800,000; acids, at $2,700,000; calcium compounds, at $1,900,000; and pigments and colours, at $1,200,000, were next in order of importance.

Imports of chemicals and allied products, on the other hand, increased by 10 per cent last year to a value of $130,600,000, the gains being mainly in drugs and pharmaceuticals, cellulose plastics, fertilizers and miscellaneous chemicals. Purchases from the United States, valued at $115,000,000, represented 88 per cent of the total, while imports from the United Kingdom, valued at $8,400,000, were 6·5 per cent of the total.

Production of Chemicals and Allied Products

Year	Millions of dollars	Year	Millions of dollars
1919	98.6	1940	193.9
1921	84.9	1941	304.4
1923	99.7	1942	501.6
1925	99.4	1943	653.5
1927	111.5	1944	730.9
1929	138.5	1945	462.2
1931	105.5	1946	376.2
1933	92.8	1947	450.0
1935	118.6	1948	579.8
1937	149.0	1949	594.8
1939	159.5		

Note: If shell-filling were excluded, the figures for 1941 to 1946 would be as follows: 1941—$273 million; 1942—$348 million; 1943—$359 million; 1944—$371 million; 1945—$362 million; 1946—$356 million.

Canada—Tapping a carbide furnace in the carbide plant of Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Other countries from which such products were obtained were: France, $1,800,000; Switzerland, $1,100,000; and Germany, $1,000,000. Ten years ago, the value of imports from all countries was only $51,800,000, and in 1930 the figure was $36,800,000.

Canadian Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products

	1948	1949
Acids	$ 5,727,794	$ 2,738,609
Alcohols (industrial)	25,014	337,059
Cellulose products	320,223	84,587
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	3,200,398	3,885,464
Dyeing and tanning materials	89,400	22,787
Explosives	379,131	13,378
Fertilizers	36,374,435	39,385,031
Paints and pigments	6,234,618	3,604,058
Toilet preparations	234,072	103,823
Soaps	780,870	327,962
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	10,048,906	7,171,321
Other chemicals	16,425,500	13,023,058
Total	$79,840,361	$70,697,137

Exports	Total Canada	From United Kingdom		From United States	
		(Values in 000's of dollars)			
1920	21,432	4,159	19.5	11,644	54.3
1925	17,450	3,451	19.8	8,937	51.2
1930	16,321	3,332	20.4	9,003	55.2
1935	16,372	3,022	18.5	7,983	48.7
1940	31,223	8,343	26.7	10,846	34.7
1945	111,318	16,437	14.8	51,891	46.6
1946	67,589	3,971	5.9	29,998	44.4
1947	83,804	8,085	9.7	31,906	38.1
1948	79,840	7,314	9.2	33,568	42.0
1949	70,698	5,546	7.8	33,359	47.2

Canadian Imports of Chemicals and Allied Products

	Imports 1948	Imports 1949
Acids	$ 3,926,038	$ 4,134,227
Alcohols (industrial)	1,493,303	602,390
Cellulose products	4,451,472	5,653,761
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	13,163,602	14,828,906
Dyeing and tanning materials	10,117,384	10,293,926
Explosives	1,139,658	1,909,771
Fertilizers	6,297,690	7,768,394
Paints and pigments	14,276,958	13,866,352
Toilet preparations	192,706	288,975
Soaps	1,486,792	629,984
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	18,480,808	18,533,529
Other chemicals	43,353,410	52,149,863
Total	$118,379,821	$130,660,078

(Values in 000's of dollars)

Imports	Total Canada $	From United Kingdom $	From United Kingdom %	From United States $	From United States %
1920	40,010	6,811	17.0	31,330	78.6
1925	27,653	4,300	15.6	18,327	66.3
1930	36,785	4,709	12.8	23,960	65.0
1935	29,757	6,331	21.3	17,458	58.7
1940	51,824	7,546	14.5	41,493	80.1
1945	79,759	4,748	5.9	71,309	89.4
1946	92,874	5,739	6.2	83,618	90.0
1947	113,085	6,360	5.6	99,587	88.6
1948	118,380	6,787	5.7	106,060	89.6
1949	130,660	8,448	6.5	115,033	88.0

Ten Industries in Chemical Group Show Gain

Ten of the fourteen industries in the chemical group showed substantial gains in output last year, compared with 1948. The percentage increases were as follows: Coal tar distillation, 17·7; polishes, 15·1; primary plastics, 14·4; medicinals, 11·1; miscellaneous, 8·1; compressed

Canada—Chemical storage tanks at Welland.

gases, 4·7; fertilizers, 5·9; inks, 5·9; heavy chemicals, 2·6; and paints, 1·7. The production of soaps declined 4·9 per cent; adhesives, 20·1 per cent; vegetable oils, 12·4 per cent; and toilet preparations, 1·6 per cent.

Canada's chemical and allied industries have shown impressive progress in the past decade, a threefold increase in output value, from $194,000,000 in 1940 to $595,000,000 in 1949, having been recorded. It is estimated, however, that as much as one-half of this gain was due to increases in commodity prices. The index of volume of production has advanced over this period from 120·1 to 182·2, indicating a physical expansion in output of approximately 51 per cent. It is expected that expenditures by firms in this field will amount to $34,600,000 this year for new buildings and equipment, and that $22,100,000 will be spent for maintenance and repairs to capital equipment.

Employment in the chemical industries has increased from 27,682 in 1940 to 40,506 in 1949, while payments in salaries and wages have advanced from $38,600,000 to $95,800,000. Firms manufacturing medicinals employed the largest number of personnel, the total in 1949 amounting to 8,099. Others include: Miscellaneous, 6,719 employees; heavy chemicals, 6,036; paints, 5,501; and soaps, 3,659 workers.

Canadian Imports of Chemical Products, by Countries

Imported from	1948	1949
United Kingdom	$ 6,787,002	$ 8,447,820
Ireland	88	......
British East Africa	2,645	3,542
Union of South Africa	118,517	209,858
India and Pakistan	27,229	25,660
Ceylon	4,253	124
British Guiana	3,016	2,803
Jamaica	21,031	10,452
Hong Kong	264,757	438,332
Newfoundland	1,976	......
Austria	......	17,134
Australia	76,259	65,658
New Zealand	9,870	15,104
Argentina	617,707	581,336
Belgium	245,788	494,298
Belgian Congo	50,592	148,670
Brazil	237,373	221,797
Burma	......	4,420
Chile	153,619	69,653
China	7,351	19,334
Cuba	432,875	57
Czechoslovakia	5,353	417
Denmark	14,256	295
France	1,893,902	1,838,927
Germany	96,255	1,083,648
Greece	26,490	6,150
Haiti	495	......
Italy	54,932	102,187
Japan	2,102	84,799
Mexico	7,026	20,752
Morocco	243	......
Netherlands	87,766	310,515
Norway	100	4,685
Paraguay	216,009	269,675
Peru	13,970	......
Portugal	7,195	6,988
Spain	41,137	5,788
Sweden	4,298	6,340
Switzerland	773,840	1,101,628
Turkey	11,530	1,710
United States	106,060,057	115,033,025
Alaska	917	430
Trinidad	......	6,039
Total	$118,379,821	$130,660,078

Philippines Plan Development of Power Over Five-Year Period

National Power Corporation outlines hydro-electric program—Projects suggested for north of Luzon and Mindanao —Additional power would service chemical fertilizer plant and other industries—Investment of about 240 million pesos involved.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals $0.55 Canadian)

MANILA, April 27, 1950.—Shortly after the termination of hostilities in the Philippines in 1945, a great deal of thought was given to the desirability of harnessing some of the water power resources of the Islands. Brief surveys were made of the prospects and possibilities, and ultimately an application was made to the World Bank for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for a loan of $15,000,000 to finance one of the more promising resources. Two years after this application was made, the President announced that it had been withdrawn.

The National Power Corporation has been created to study the possibility of developing power in the Philippines, particularly hydro-electric power. The basis of thinking of the National Power Corporation is to develop a well-balanced economy for the Philippines, embracing a combined agricultural, power and industrial program which, it is intended, should be both realistic and courageous, as well as ambitious and practical.

Recently, the National Power Corporation published an outline of a five-year hydro-electric program. This contemplates the development of, first, a project in the north of Luzon with a total capacity of 175,000 kilowatts to service the more densely populated area in the north of Luzon, including the developed mining areas and the summer capital of Baguio; second, the construction of another scheme in Mindanao, an island in the south of the republic with an initial installed capacity of 80,000 kilowatts. It is intended that this power would service the proposed chemical fertilizer plant designed to produce 126,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per year, which will not only provide the important fertilizer needs of Philippine agriculture, but ensure the modest beginning of the development of an industrial centre in Mindanao. Lastly, construction of a number of small hydro-electric projects is contemplated to be scattered over the republic with a total capacity of some 8,000 kilowatts. These smaller plants, it is proposed, will replace fuel generated power plants, thereby reducing power costs and promoting a greater utilization of electricity for industry and extend the benefits of electricity over a wider area.

Schemes Would Result in Large Saving of Dollars

The carrying out of the schemes, according to the National Power Corporation, would mean a large saving in dollars. The development of these plants which, in time, would result in production amounting to 1,330,000,000 k.w.h. would represent a calculated dollar savings in imports of fuels amounting to 33,000,000 pesos annually. The actual value of the energy to be produced, when added to national industrial production at present prices, would be not less than 40,000,000 pesos annually or about one per cent of the gross national production for 1948.

Should the plans to produce 126,000 tons of ammonium sulphate eventuate it would mean dollar savings in fertilizer imports amounting to 15,000,000 pesos a year. The National Power Corporation believes that the application of this fertilizer to Philippine soils, which have been depleted by continuous use for hundreds of years, would mean increased agricultural yields over what could be expected without the addition of the fertilizer to give a net gain to farmers through increased production of 30,000,000 pesos a year.

Additionally, the development of some of these schemes, particularly in Luzon, would result in a better regulation of the flow of river water. Ultimately it would increase by four times the minimum flow of some rivers available for irrigation and permit the irrigation of about some fifty thousand acres during the dry season. Two crops of rice annually would be produced where only one is produced today, increasing the yield of one area alone by about 6,000,000 pesos a year.

The plans at present contemplated by the National Power Corporation would require the investment of about 240,000,000 pesos, spread over the next five years. Of this, about 100,000,000 pesos would be spent in the Philippines in labour and local services. These plans now await discussion and subsequent executive action.

Financial Aid Given British Exporters To Stimulate Sales to North America

Export Credits Guarantee Department will entertain any proposal from an exporter involving coverage for the special risks associated with attempts to sell goods in Canada and the United States as a result of new facilities introduced last October.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 22, 1950.—Financial assistance for British exporters engaged in stimulating sales in North America is provided through the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It will entertain any proposal, however unusual, from an exporter involving coverage for the special risks associated with attempts to sell goods in Canada and the United States. From the flood of applications already received, it is possible to chart the pattern of requirements and methods of approach.

Market research is considered indispensable before launching a sales campaign. This is followed by promotional expenditure that may include advertising, the establishment of branches, warehousing facilities and so on. Once the sales campaign is under way, no British exporter may compete with his Canadian rival unless he can maintain adequate stocks. Financial coverage may be needed either against the failure of the buyer to pay or even to accept delivery under the contract.

If a prospective exporter is left to himself, he may be reluctant to take the plunge. If, however, he is satisfied that his business would benefit from such a venture, encouragement is derived from the knowledge that the risks and responsibilities may be shared with a department that has had a long and successful experience in assisting export trade. Practical assistance may be obtained, not only in London, but from district and branch managers.

Additional facilities are being considered in collaboration with the Dollar Exports Board, and will doubtless emerge as the need materializes. Requirements should be discussed with representatives of the department, and exporters are urged in their own interests and that of the "dollar drive" to move quickly.

New Facilities Introduced Last October

The new facilities were introduced last October, when thirty-two representatives of the department throughout Great Britain, experts in credit insurance, began contacting large firms in an effort to secure their co-operation. These facilities include:

(*a*) A guarantee to exporters against loss arising from market research surveys that do not pay for themselves over a period of time.

(*b*) A guarantee against loss involved in extraordinary advertising and promotional expenditure.

(*c*) Financial encouragement to carry stocks in Canada and the United States, enabling the firms concerned to maintain continuity of supply in accordance with North American standards. The department undertakes to carry a share of any loss involved, in order to exploit to the full advantages gained from promotion.

Since 1930, the department has given guarantees in connection with the export of goods amounting to £1,500 millions, and its operations have not cost the taxpayer a penny. Some 1,500 British exporters are now receiving assistance in expanding their sales in the dollar area, and are earning an estimated $80,000,000 a year.

There are many firms willing and anxious to enter the export field. They and many others realize the national necessity for doing so, but wish to be reasonably certain that no loss will be incurred. These are the firms and individuals that should be encouraged, and with whom the Export Credits Guarantee Department is going into partnership. Market research, as conducted in Canada, is new here, but those with knowledge of the situation realize it is essential.

The department is prepared to come in on a percentage basis. Even if the dollar drive is only one-quarter as successful as the Board of Trade anticipates, the investment will be returned in full. There will be a levy, either on the new turnover or on the increased turnover of a percentage to be agreed upon between the Export Credits Guarantee Department and the exporter, which will be used to pay off the overdraft facilities obtained by the latter from his bank.

Textile firms will be assisted through the preliminary period, and at the end of three or four years will be required to pay around three per cent on their turnover, as repayment for the funds raised on the guarantees of the department. The actual rate of repayment on the new facilities has not yet been established, but should be about 15s. per £100 under normal circumstances.

The turnover of the department is increasing rapidly, and it is now prepared to provide assistance that will run into many millions of pounds. It is authorized by Act of Parliament to have £600,000,000 at risk at one time. Guarantees outstanding at this time amount to £283,000,000, so there is approximately £300,000,000 available for immediate use.

New Ice Factory and Cold Storage Plant Opened in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—A new ice factory and cold storage plant constructed and owned by Furness, Withy & Co. Limited was opened on December 21, 1949, in San Fernando, Trinidad. The plant is capable of producing 33 tons of pure crystal ice daily and the storage room has a capacity of 100 tons of ice. The cold storage has four rooms with combined capacity of 22,000 cubic feet. In one of these 90 tons of meat can be stored, and another can accommodate 1,000 cases of butter. This development will do much to relieve the southern part of the Island from its former dependence upon Port-of-Spain for its ice supplies.

Eight National Harbours in Canada Administered by Central Board

Capital investment of $215,000,000 represents port facilities that assist in the development of overseas and domestic trade —Private interests largely responsible for promotion of traffic—Board, created in 1936, also operates government elevators at Port Colborne and Prescott.

By W. C. Perron, Traffic Officer, National Harbours Board

(Editor's Note—This is the first of three articles on the national harbours of Canada, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade.*)

FOREIGN trade depends on the provision of good harbours and efficient port facilities. The rapidity with which cargo is handled in the harbours of this country contributes materially to the development of commercial relations between Canada and other countries. The administration of the eight national harbours, representing a capital investment of approximately $215,000,000, is the responsibility of the National Harbours Board, which controls 25 miles of wharves with 225 berths, 88 transit sheds with a floor space of nearly 6,000,000 square feet, 14 grain elevators with a storage capacity of 43,600,000 bushels, three cold storage warehouses with a capacity of over 4,500,000 cubic feet, three terminal railways with some 120 miles of track, industrial sites, heavy-lift cranes and electric power and water systems.

The national harbours of Canada are Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, Que.; Churchill, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C. They were developed primarily as links between the railway, inland waterway and highway carriers of Canada and the ocean carriers, engaged in the overseas trade of this Dominion. They also serve Canadian coastal and intercoastal trade routes, besides adjacent districts in which goods are produced and consumed in large volume. As these harbours were required to furnish facilities for the development of domestic and foreign trade, their direction as national ports was in accordance with the establishment of a national policy that involved the employment of national credit.

Harbours Under Local Administration Until 1935

With the exception of Churchill, which was managed by a federal government department, the administration of Canada's national harbours prior to 1935 was the responsibility of local harbour commissioners, who were appointed by the Dominion Government. The local harbour commissions were financed by the revenues of their respective ports, by loans authorized under their limited borrowing powers and by government loans.

A survey of the harbour situation was undertaken in 1931 by Sir Alexander Gibb, noted British engineer with wide experience in the construction and operation of port facilities. He was instructed by the government to report on the best method of administration, combining efficiency with economy, due regard being given to the fact that taxpayers in all parts of Canada would be contributing to the development of its ports.

The Gibb report stated that the harbours were a vital unit in the national system of transportation and, having to serve more than local interests, should be directed on national lines and in accordance with a

Montreal—Situated on the St. Lawrence River, approximately 1,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, this port is reached by a dredged channel that provides a minimum depth of 32½ feet, and is open to navigation from the middle of April to the beginning of December. Assets administered by the National Harbours Board have a book value of $67,700,000 and include 10 miles of wharves with 105 berths for ocean, lake and river vessels; 27 transit sheds, with an aggregate floor area of 2,160,000 square feet; four grain elevators with a total capacity of 15,162,000 bushels; a cold storage warehouse with a capacity of 2,909,000 cubic feet, and 60 miles of terminal railway. Ocean-going arrivals in 1949 totalled 1,112 ships, of 4,113,327 net tons, and foreign cargo handled through the port amounted to 8,431,394 tons, or sixty-one per cent of the total cargo tonnage.

Lake ships enter the harbour through the Lachine Canal, at left centre.

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definite co-ordinated policy; that the harbours should be subject to a considerable amount of federal control; that more definite and effective control of expenditure was necessary; that engineering of capital works ought to be improved and strengthened; and that disorganization caused by changing of executive heads with each change of government should be eliminated in the interest of efficient operation. The report suggested that these objectives could best be achieved by a central harbour board.

In 1935, the Dominion Government put into effect some of the chief recommendations of Sir Alexander Gibb, by appointing three senior government officials at Ottawa to act as harbour commissioners of the ports that were to be brought under centralized control. This form of administration continued until October 1, 1936, when the National Harbours Board Act came into effect and the permanent Board was appointed.

Responsibility for Churchill Assumed in 1937

At the outset, the Board was entrusted with control of all national ports, except Churchill. Effective January 1, 1937, Churchill and the government-owned grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne were placed under the Board, pursuant to a provision in the Act that permits the Governor in Council to transfer any harbour or property of the Dominion to the Board for administrative purposes.

The Board maintains a relatively small headquarters staff in Ottawa, with secretarial, legal, traffic and engineering branches. With this staff, the Board carries out its functions of administration, management and control, co-ordination and determination of policy, and the planning and engineering of capital works. The important function of local management of each harbour falls upon the port manager, who is in direct charge of the local staff and is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the facilities, execution of maintenance work, expedition of traffic, local relations, and other duties inherent in his position.

Provisions of National Harbours Board Act

The National Harbours Board Act provides for the creation of a Board of three members under the direction of and responsible to the Minister of Transport. In legal parlance, the Board is a statutory corporation created as an agency of the Crown and charged with the administration, management and control of harbours and properties placed under its jurisdiction. By provisions of the Act, the powers, rights and obligations of the former local commissions were vested in the new board, thus ensuring continuity in respect of outstanding rights and obligations.

The Act gives the Board wide and general powers of management and control. Certain powers are reserved to the Governor in Council, the chief of which is the making of by-laws for the regulation of the national harbours and the imposition of charges thereat. These by-laws are approved by the Board and recommendations respecting them are made by the Minister of Transport and submitted by him to the Governor in Council. Approval by Governor in Council is also required for leases, as well as sales and purchases of property and contracts for works.

Funds of Each Port Kept Separate

The Board operates on an annual budget, which is submitted through the Minister of Transport to the Governor in Council. All moneys received by the Board are paid over to the Minister of Finance, whose staff makes the disbursements and keeps the accounts, which are audited by the Auditor General of Canada. These moneys may be paid out, on requisition of

Vancouver—Situated on Burrard Inlet, this harbour has direct access the year round to the Pacific Ocean through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca. Assets administered by the National Harbours Board have a book value of $25,090,000, and include wharves with 17 ocean berths, seven transit sheds with a floor area of 551,000 square feet, four grain elevators with a capacity of 9,779,500 bushels, and storage tanks with a capacity of 470,000 gallons for fish and vegetable oils. Ocean-going arrivals in 1949 totalled 1,052 ships, of 4,410,998 net tons, and foreign cargo handled through the port amounted to 4,953,198 tons, or fifty-three per cent of the total cargo tonnage.

the Board, for current expenses, for investment in a reserve fund for replacements of physical assets, for interest and principal of indebtedness, and capital expenditures. The Minister of Finance is, in effect, the Board's banker.

In practice, and because revenues do not provide an overall surplus, capital expenditures are provided for annually by Parliament and the moneys advanced to the Board as required. This financing is done on the security of the Board's certificate of indebtedness, without maturity date and bearing interest as fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council. The present rate of interest is $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum. In 1947, the government made this rate applicable to all previous borrowings of the Board and its predecessors, and cancelled unpaid interest accumulated over the years amounting to nearly $45,000,000. Separate accounts are kept for each harbour and the revenues derived therefrom must be assigned exclusively for the purposes of each harbour.

Whenever any works are to be executed under Board direction, public tenders must be called, except in cases:

(*a*) Of pressing emergency in which delay would injure the public interest;

(*b*) Where the work can be more expeditiously or economically executed by employees of the Board or of the government;

(*c*) Where the estimated cost of the work is less than $10,000.

Facilities and Services Provided

It is the general policy of the Board to provide the necessary major facilities for public use, but to refrain from performing certain services that can be provided adequately by private interests. For example, at its eastern harbours, the Board provides the wharves and transit sheds for the handling of waterborne traffic, but the handling services, such as car loading, car unloading and stevedoring, are performed by the carriers and the stevedoring companies. At Vancouver, the Board operates as well as provides wharves and transit sheds, but all regular wharf services, including car loading, car unloading and handling to or from ship slings, are performed by a private stevedoring company under contract to the Board. Actual stevedoring is done by private interests.

Harbour services undertaken by the Board include the handling, reconditioning and storing of grain in Board-operated grain elevators; the handling, freezing and storing of goods in its cold storage warehouses; terminal switching at a number of harbours, and the operation of heavy-lift cranes and electric power and water supply systems at certain harbours.

At all national harbours, except Montreal, it is the Board's general practice to assign its berths, both shedded and open, to each ship on each entry; in other words, on a ship-to-ship basis. At Montreal, most of the transit sheds and certain open wharf areas are leased each year for the navigation season. Transit sheds are leased to shipping companies that operate extensive and regular services to and from Montreal. Open wharf areas are leased to shipping companies or other parties that will guarantee their extensive use for waterborne traffic. Each lessee is given prior berthing rights to the berth adjoining the leasehold, but the Board reserves the right, when the berth is not in use by the lessee, to permit its use by vessels of other parties for the purposes of berthing and loading or unloading traffic that does not require the use of the leasehold.

At all harbours, there is a limited period of free time during which cargo unloaded from ships may remain in the sheds or on the wharves, and sufficient free time is allowed in which to assemble cargo for prompt loading to ships that are due for immediate berthing.

At all Board sheds and wharves at eastern harbours, through traffic is interchanged directly between the inward and outward carriers, and local traffic passes directly between the carriers and the consignors, consignees or their agents. The points at which traffic is so interchanged are the ordinary places of rest at which shipments are deposited in the sheds or on the wharves. The Board at no time comes into possession of the shipments and neither issues receipts when the shipments are deposited on Board property nor takes receipts when the shipments are lifted from Board property. The Board, therefore, accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to shipments through eastern harbours. At Vancouver, the Board operates its wharves and accepts qualified liability to the same extent as the private wharf operators at that port.

Private Interests Promote Traffic

In the matter of traffic promotion and solicitation, the Board leaves the primary responsibility to private transportation and traffic interests; co-operates fully with such private interests, and develops and maintains satisfactory relations with shippers, receivers and carriers.

The larger railway and shipping companies have traffic offices at home and abroad for the purpose of promoting and soliciting business for their respective services. Furthermore, the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, whose function is the promotion of trade between Canada and other countries, has trade representatives throughout the world. Duplication of these offices and efforts by the Board would be costly and hard to justify.

The Board, located at the centre of government, is in close touch with federal government departments and commissions concerned in trade and maritime matters. Through its traffic department, it deals with special traffic problems and maintains close relations with railways, shipping interests and exporters and importers. The local management of each port co-operates fully with local interests in securing and expediting traffic.

Under the present system of national control of harbours provided at national expense, the degree to which each harbour shares in traffic depends largely on the geographical advantages of its location, its connections with and the efficiency of land transportation agencies, the regularity and frequency of sailings, its record for quick turn around, economical handling of cargo, and the energetic solicitation of traffic by transportation agencies.

Jamaica to Produce New Type Gypsum Board

Kingston, Jamaica, April 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Another use has been evolved for Jamaica's extensive gypsum deposits, after quite a number of years of experimental preliminaries. An industry now is established to manufacture a revolutionary type of gypsum board. This board, sold under the trade name of "Duratex", is a hand-made product, employing gypsum in combination with coconut fibre. It is claimed this board is much more durable in every respect than the more common type of paper-covered gypsum board.

Duratex is manufactured in various sizes, about one-half inch thick, at prices ranging from 55 to 60 shillings per 100 square feet. The plant's present weekly production capacity is 50 tons of gypsum plaster, some of which is used as such, apart from the manufacture of the boards.

Considerable quantities of Duratex are being employed for partitions and ceilings in the University College of the West Indies, presently under construction in the outskirts of Kingston.

Projection : *Oblique Azimuthal Equidistant*

Canada Strategically Loc

CANADA is strategically located on a Great Circle route, linking three c most thickly populated trading areas of the world: one traditionally ce at the mouth of the River Rhine, one at the mouth of the Hudson River anc at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, as indicated by the geographic projec above. This, combined with the fact that Canada is a prominent primary ducer and has also established a high reputation for the quality of her m factures, is responsible for the pattern of her economic development anc provision of extensive port facilities. Although the United States absorbe per cent of Canada's exports in 1949, and was the source of supply fo per cent of her imports, considerable trade was transacted with other par the world. The total trade of Canada was valued at $5,784 millions in 194

Trade Routes of the World

ch $3,023 millions represented exports and $2,761 millions repesented ports. Eight national harbours, at Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, ee Rivers, Montreal, Churchill and Vancouver, handled 33,714,000 tons of go in 1949, of which 19,020,000 was classed as foreign. A total of 44,067 ship vals was recorded during this year, though the majority were coastal or nd vessels. Canadian products are exchanged for goods from other lands in r greater volume, though the imposition of postwar controls has curtailed the vement of commodities. As the knowledge of all countries increases among peoples, together with a better understanding of their geographical and nomic relationships, so will trade flourish.

New Uses for Fish Flesh Protein Being Studied by Norwegians

Aim to increase economic return for surplus fish and waste products—Select waste materials from filleting plants found to contain 70 to 80 per cent protein—Fish proteins being used in moulding compounds for plastic products.

By H. J. Horne, Assistant Commercial Secretary

OSLO, April 22, 1950.—Experiments to discover new uses for fish flesh proteins are being conducted by Norwegian research institutions. Particular attention is being given to the provision of a greater economic return for the surplus fish and waste products, which are at present being converted into fish meal and sold as low-priced animal foods. The processing of a large proportion of the fish catch in filleting plants, a recent trend, increases the quantities of fish offal and the importance of discovering alternate or new uses for this waste material. Tests have shown that fish flesh proteins have biological values equal to those of meat and animal products. It is logical, therefore, to increase the use of fish and fish proteins as food or to fortify foodstuffs for human consumption.

Experiments with fish flour or meal, made by treating and quick-drying select waste materials from filleting plants, show that these leavings contain 70-80 per cent protein. After further refining to neutralize taste and to bleach the meal, it can be mixed in a proportion of up to one to five with wheat flour and not be detected by taste. The nutritive value of bread made with such flour is greatly increased in protein and also, to a lesser extent, in lime, phosphates and iodine. Bread is only one outlet, as this

Norway—Brisling consigned to one of thirty-three canning factories along the west and south coasts of this country.

meal could also be used to fortify macaroni, pastes and soups. Although there may be some consumer resistance to the use of fish flour in bread, tests have proved that it is suitable for human consumption, and provides a high protein food at a low unit cost.

Use of Fish Albumen Being Considered

A German process to extract edible fish albumen from fish meat has also been studied. The original process, using acids, alcohol and bases, was rather crude and expensive, but by experimentation it has been found that the process can be simplified, and at the same time the end product improved. The edible albumen produced has better emulsifying properties than egg whites, but there is some question of its suitability for baking purposes since it does not coagulate when heated. However, it has been ascertained that albumen can be used to replace eggs in certain bakery products which require a light and porous texture. As yet there is no commercial production of fish albumen in Norway, but it is expected that in the near future an Oslo company will extend its preliminary research work in this field by operating a pilot plant.

Experiments on the separation of fish protein have been conducted at leading state and university laboratories with considerable success. The resulting precipitated protein has been found to have moulding properties similar to casein, and in certain articles, where water resistance and fine finish is important, even better results have been obtained. One of the oldest fishing companies in Norway has started the production of plastics from moulding compounds containing fish proteins. Although the industrial application of the theoretical and laboratory knowledge caused many problems, the company now produces plastic moulding powder, fully tested, for commercial mass production of buttons and like objects, as well as the usual articles made of thermosetting plastics. Up to the present, products made from the new moulding compound seem to stand up favourably, and if production expands, this new Norwegian process may make the domestic plastic industry independent of imported auxiliary materials.

Sales from Floor Already Effected at Canadian International Trade Fair

Orders placed for Australian mouton furs and British machine tools prior to official opening next Monday—Thirty-four countries display wide variety of wares.

SALES from the floor of the Canadian International Trade Fair have already been effected, several days prior to the official opening of this exhibition next Monday. It is reported that Australia has secured an order for $150,000 worth of sheered mouton coats, and orders have been placed for British machine tools on display.

Thirty-four countries will exhibit their respective wares at the Canadian International Trade Fair, which M. Jean Monnet, Commissioner General of the French National Reconstruction Plan, is scheduled to open officially. These are as follows: Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Canada, Casablanca, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Isle of Man, Italy, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Wales and Yugoslavia.

Railroad Transportation in India Showed Substantial Improvement in Past Year

Important contributing factor was the introduction of national priorities on January 1, 1949, pertaining to cement, textiles, iron and steel—Planning of coal movements has also resulted in saving of time, cost and railway wagons.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, March 31, 1950.—Railroad transportation in India has improved substantially during the past year, an important contributing factor being the introduction of national priorities on January 1, 1949, which pertain to cement, textiles, iron and steel; all basic industries. A review issued by the Indian Ministry of Transport reveals that advance planning of wagon requirements for these three industries is done each quarter by the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport, and instructions are issued to all concerned to implement the accepted programs. This has ensured the optimum movement of goods in accordance with their priority rating, and the strain on the railways has been much relieved through the provision of alternative means of transport.

The movement of steel goods rose from 222,600 tons in the first quarter to 224,763 tons in the fourth quarter, achieving a 108 per cent target. There was a decline in the class of textiles, however, from 106 to 79 per cent, due solely to a smaller demand from the mills. The movement of cement rose from 461,245 tons to 542,502 tons, surpassing the target program by 1·5 per cent.

The planning of coal movements has also resulted in saving of time, cost and railway wagons. The basic principles of this planning have been zoning of coal movements and elimination of cross-movements to the fullest extent, as well as increased use of rail-cum-sea routes wherever possible. As a result, the pithead stocks were reduced from approximately 1,970,000 tons at the beginning of last year to 900,000 tons by November, 1949. The quantity of coal shipped from the port of Calcutta rose steadily from 155,779 tons in February, 1948, to 275,019 tons in October, 1948; and reached the record figure of 327,349 tons in July, 1949. Later figures are not available.

During the year the Board has also reviewed 117 different proposals for railway line construction from different states and provinces. These include many lines which have a vital bearing on the various dams and hydro-electric schemes under construction.

Public Road Transport Still Inadequate

Public road transport is still inadequate, and indeed does not exist in many parts of India; but a supplementary report just issued, relating to petrol rationing, indicates that the number of petrol-driven vehicles has greatly increased during recent years. While in 1940 the number in undivided India was 170,000, it is now more than 284,000 in India alone, and petrol consumption has increased from 8,500,000 gallons in 1940 to 12,000,000 gallons in 1949. The current level of consumption, estimated at 12,000,000 gallons on the rationed basis and exclusive of military consumption, is only 50 per cent of India's requirements.

Rationing, introduced in 1941 as a war measure, is administered through provincial governments, and in spite of public pressure is not

likely to be lifted until the financial situation improves. The only domestic source of petrol supply is the Digboi oilfields in Assam, the production of which is only 10 per cent of the country's requirements on a rationed basis. For the remaining 90 per cent India is dependent on imports. Since January, 1949, there has been no import from dollar sources, supplies coming from sterling areas in the Middle East and the East Indies.

Netherlands Produced More Bicycles Last Year Than in Prewar Period

Fairly rapid recovery made by the industry since the war despite difficult material supply situation—Output in 1949 estimated at 480,000 machines, compared with 370,000 in 1948 and 400,000 in prewar years.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

THE HAGUE, April 27, 1950.—Bicycle production in the Netherlands since the war has recovered fairly rapidly, despite the difficult material supply position. The output last year is estimated at 480,000 machines, compared with 370,000 in 1948, with 201,000 in 1947 and with 52,000 in 1946. Prewar production amounted to 400,000, which was sufficient to meet domestic requirements. Imports of complete bicycles were fairly large in 1946 and 1947, but are now of little importance. Large imports of bicycle parts, involving millions of guilders, arrive from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden.

Forty-seven factories were responsible for the production of 370,000 bicycles in 1948, the remaining 105,000 having been provided by small assembly plants, which do not manufacture parts. Practically all bicycle manufacturers make their own frames and certain parts, but some fine mechanical parts will always have to be obtained from other sources.

Generally speaking, some 200 undertakings are capable of manufacturing between 400,000 and 500,000 bicycles annually. Taking into consideration that the ten largest companies produce more than one-half of the total output, it is evident that there is no question of mass production. The relatively simple equipment and the low amounts of investment which are required are chiefly responsible for this condition.

Practically all frames are made by the manufacturers themselves. In addition, there are some factories producing frames only. In 1948 their total output was 100,000 frames. Together with the 48,000 frames which were sold as separate units by the bicycle manufacturers, a total number of 148,000 were available to the assembling plants and repair shops. Other parts which are made in the Netherlands include brakes, handle bars, bells, saddles, rims, pedals, chains, electric lamps and dynamos, etc. Approximately 90 undertakings are engaged in the manufacture of these lines, which is a rather high number in view of the requirements. This is due to the fact that most manufacturers are specializing in the production of certain items instead of making large quantities of standard equipment.

United Kingdom Was Largest Supplier of Imported Bicycles

In 1948 a total number of 35,918 bicycles valued at Fl.2,656,000 was imported, as against only 6,748 bicycles valued at Fl.520,000 in 1949. The United Kingdom was by far the largest supplier. Arrivals of parts, except pedals, in 1948 totalled 2,818 metric tons and had a value of Fl.12,607,000, compared with 3,294 metric tons and Fl.15,271,000 in 1949. Foreign pur-

chases of pedals, which amounted to 770,575 pairs in 1948, went up to 862,639 pairs in 1949, while the value increased from Fl.1,933,000 to Fl.2,000,000.

During the last few years prior to the war exports of bicycles were limited to shipments to Indonesia and Surinam and this is again the case. In 1948, Netherlands bicycle exports totalled 4,992, valued at Fl.587,000, while in 1949 these figures were 9,980 and Fl.1,129,000, respectively. Foreign shipments of bicycle parts increased from 739 metric tons and Fl.2,627,000 in 1948 to 1,383 metric tons and Fl.4,165,000 during the subsequent twelve months. Finland, Belgium, India, Indonesia, Denmark, Nigeria, Egypt and Greece were the main outlets.

The quality of the Netherlands product is very good and with a greater amount of concentration and rationalization it would no doubt be possible for the domestic bicycle industry to secure a larger share of world market requirements. However, keen competition from the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan would have to be faced.

British Guiana to Operate Large Flour Milling Plant

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The British Guiana government will put a large flour milling plant into operation this year. Buildings to house the machinery were expected to be complete by the end of April. The mill will produce on a large scale cassava flour, some of which will be mixed with wheat flour in the hope of scaling down imports of the latter commodity from hard-currency areas. The plant will also be equipped for canning fruit and vegetables, mixing stock feeds and drying all kinds of grain for storage.

New Airstrip Completed in British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—A new airstrip at Apoteri in the Repununi district of British Guiana was completed in November, 1949. Aircraft of British Guiana Airways Limited commenced using the strip just ninety days after work was begun using "two small pieces of mechanical equipment and 45 Amerindians". Located at the junction of the Rupununi and Essequibo Rivers, centre of the balata industry for over sixty years, the airstrip cuts through the forest for a distance of 9,500 feet and is 500 feet wide. The graded landing surface is 200 feet wide and 4,100 feet long. Construction of the strip was a government project aimed at improving the air link between the hinterland and the city of Georgetown.

Canadian Purchases of British Metal Ware Higher

London, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian purchases from the United Kingdom of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares of metal, other than gold, platinum or silver, were 25 per cent higher in 1949. The value of sales to the United States decreased by 21 per cent.

Principal Destinations—	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Canada	£ 162	£ 121	£ 152
Union of South Africa	538	477	427
Australia	328	519	373
United States	269	321	252
Total	£ 2,569	£ 2,545	£ 2,282

Canadian Exports, by Areas

—	April 1938	April 1949	April 1950	January—April 1938	January—April 1949	January—April 1950
Commonwealth Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	19.0	65.1	26.8	109.4	206.6	139.5
America	1.0	3.6	2.3	5.9	23.6	10.4
Africa	1.1	5.8	3.8	6.3	20.4	12.8
Asia	0.4	11.3	5.3	3.2	42.4	16.5
Oceania	3.4	4.4	3.1	16.1	13.9	12.9
Total Commonwealth Countries	24.9	90.2	41.3	141.0	307.0	192.0
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	18.1	111.4	139.1	78.0	459.9	557.2
Latin America	1.6	10.2	11.9	6.1	36.6	33.2
Europe	3.1	18.9	6.1	16.5	62.1	40.9
Other Foreign Countries	3.1	7.1	7.2	12.6	31.1	31.1
Total Foreign Countries	25.9	147.6	164.2	113.1	589.6	662.4
Total Domestic Exports	50.9	237.8	205.5	254.1	896.6	854.4

Canadian Exports, by Countries

—	April 1938	April 1949	April 1950	January—April 1938	January—April 1949	January—April 1950
Commonwealth Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	18,762	63,049	25,795	107,442	202,484	134,896
Ireland	268	1,152	952	1,773	2,584	3,246
Gibraltar	1	102	4	1	262	75
Malta	16	769	26	168	1,304	1,240
Total Europe	19,047	65,072	26,777	109,384	206,634	139,457
America:						
Newfoundland	244	....	....	1,780	(a)9,229	....
Bermuda	72	334	274	374	1,309	954
Barbados	57	358	328	303	1,640	1,010
Jamaica	195	792	294	1,342	2,424	2,368
Trinidad and Tobago	206	987	499	1,063	4,269	2,438
Bahamas	107	146	125	603	823	710
Leeward and Windward Islands		379	344		1,500	1,040
British Honduras	11	51	37	71	188	138
British Guiana	96	557	388	410	2,245	1,722
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	5	....
Total America	988	3,604	2,289	5,946	23,632	10,386
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		38	2		141	36
Union of South Africa	895	5,412	3,603	5,215	17,429	11,889
Other British South Africa		....	....		3	....
Southern Rhodesia	132	100	62	466	798	284
Gambia	3	....	....	7	1	10
Gold Coast	6	67	44	18	542	182
Nigeria	6	32	41	23	880	81
Sierra Leone	17	28	15	62	89	62
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	....	4	29	188	13	56
British East Africa	56	111	28	295	539	207
Total Africa	1,115	5,792	3,824	6,274	20,435	12,807

Note: Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

(a) January—March, 1949.

	April			January—April		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	116	8,676	2,746	1,088	32,665	6,255
Pakistan		1,384	581		4,388	3,929
Ceylon	11	72	275	67	885	1,494
Aden	10	3	....	40	28	3
Federation of Malaya	67	436	941	1,107	1,962	2,200
Other British East Indies	....	1	7	3	1	21
Hong Kong	214	736	711	858	2,509	2,565
TOTAL ASIA	430	11,308	5,261	3,239	42,438	16,467
Oceania:						
Australia	2,012	2,674	2,070	10,721	10,582	9,360
New Zealand	1,303	1,680	963	5,212	3,212	3,397
Fiji	25	19	81	142	57	119
Other British Oceania	13	15	1	40	15	3
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,353	4,388	3,115	16,115	13,866	12,879
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	24,932	90,163	41,265	140,958	307,005	191,991
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	17,987	110,654	137,792	77,519	455,804	551,800
Alaska	2	71	76	32	305	246
American Virgin Islands	1	3	7	9	46	50
Hawaii	122	422	172	387	2,806	1,853
Puerto Rico	10	269	1,036	85	833	3,212
United States Oceania	....	10	....	3	85	51
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	18,122	111,429	139,083	78.035	459,879	557,212
Latin America:						
Argentina	461	530	2,535	1,347	1,482	2,892
Bolivia	7	84	28	31	456	196
Brazil	333	1,085	663	1,165	6,517	2,902
Chile	52	191	53	235	1,084	333
Colombia	71	680	692	348	2,888	2,773
Costa Rica	7	131	231	34	626	580
Cuba	74	929	1.485	345	4,518	5,039
Dominican Republic	5	141	183	220	740	985
Ecuador	5	160	87	15	602	261
El Salvador	3	83	133	16	244	406
Guatemala	8	95	146	40	386	764
Haiti (Republic of)	6	133	110	32	711	800
Honduras	14	107	26	55	278	103
Mexico	372	612	1,159	1,110	3,653	3.566
Nicaragua	5	28	80	45	227	306
Panama	34	3,413	2,159	122	4,636	3,041
Paraguay	1	4	4	4	42	23
Peru	56	363	122	319	1 462	681
Uruguay	1	232	57	100	878	282
Venezuela	96	1,153	1,984	478	5,162	7,218
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,611	10,154	11,937	6,061	36,592	33,151
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	5	....	....
Austria	....	737	71	8	1.882	420
Belgium and Luxembourg	230	2,351	1,823	1,501	8,481	9,940
Bulgaria	1	7	....	2	17	66
Czechoslovaksa	144	321	3	611	1,147	271
Denmark	52	620	132	143	2,002	343

	April			January—April		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia	...	...	...	1	...	...
Finland	21	63	12	103	188	328
France	437	3,449	495	2,698	11,483	6,614
Germany	697	1,904	377	3,788	8,950	1,863
Greece	...	98	165	190	831	473
Hungary	...	11	11	1	56	42
Iceland	...	200	31	2	653	165
Italy	79	611	1,058	475	3,263	2,801
Latvia	1	...	...	59	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	1	...	...
Netherlands	370	871	292	2,628	4,116	3,538
Norway	331	2,299	27	2,003	5,298	3,631
Poland	190	7	7	370	98	468
Portugal	17	2,715	520	49	3,259	2,310
Azores and Madeira	1	7	...	1	38	75
Roumania	4	19	1	20	52	48
Spain	...	10	543	19	121	3,572
Sweden	325	677	63	1,216	1,650	746
Switzerland	58	1,946	380	201	8,324	2.959
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	149	2	1	387	27	8
Yugoslavia	...	24	47	3	115	224
TOTAL EUROPE	3,107	18,949	6,059	16,485	62.051	40,905
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	2	49
Arabia	...	725	25	...	1,666	282
Belgian Congo	6	295	91	39	968	540
Burma*	3	...	1	46	40	1
China	210	864	120	842	5,207	1,303
Greenland	...	...	3	...	8	13
Egypt	18	91	1,578	87	2,779	2,681
Ethiopia	...	3	2	...	23	23
French Africa	9	458	274	42	1,604	965
French East Indies	1	12	1	8	84	21
French Guiana	...	...	...	2	...	4
French Oceania	4	53	2	35	83	185
French West Indies	12	1	3	48	14	6
Madagascar	...	3	48	2	21	57
St-Pierre and Miquelon	1	49	55	47	305	308
Iran	2	19	45	38	488	441
Iraq	5	2	31	20	248	43
Israel*	9	527	1.911	30	2,998	6,687
Jordan	...	3	2	...	131	27
Tripoli	...	5	...	...	5	225
Other Italian Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	1,754	410	1,185	8,614	1,232	7,393
Korea	...	6	308	...	18	1,093
Liberia	2	13	9	9	45	31
Morocco	5	84	115	33	365	554
Indonesia	54	667	97	238	2,348	1,446
Surinam	2	63	108	12	274	359
Netherlands Antilles	13	156	143	68	728	591
Philippine Islands	99	1,552	600	552	3,812	3,478
Portuguese Africa	145	253	77	644	1,375	746
Portuguese Asia	...	68	9	...	120	32
Siam	2	34	113	8	225	485
Canary Islands	...	2	...	...	16	19
Spanish Africa	...	8	...	...	10	51
Syria	5	425	184	23	2,556	407
Turkey	740	250	20	1,158	1,275	560
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	3,089	7,101	7,160	12,569	31,073	31,106
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,928	147,629	164,238	113,149	589,598	662,375
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	50,860	237,792	205,503	254,107	896,603	854,366

* Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Great Britain Last Year Concluded Twenty-Four Trade Agreements

Pacts negotiated or renewed with Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslavakia, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 22, 1950.—Twenty-four trade agreements between the United Kingdom and other countries were negotiated or renewed during the past year, summaries of which are set forth below.

Argentina—A five-year agreement, signed in Buenos Aires on June 27, 1949, provided for total sales to the United Kingdom by Argentina of goods valued at £129,000,000, as against purchases from the United Kingdom of £121,635,000 a year, accounting for approximately 40 per cent of Argentina's total trade.

The United Kingdom will receive annually meat and meat products amounting in value to £46,900,000; other food and feeding stuffs valued at £53,100,000; linseed oil at £10,000,000 and various raw materials (including hides and skins, wool, tanning materials and fertilizers) at £19,000,000.

Argentina will receive annually £29,000,000 worth of petroleum products, comprising 5,800,000 metric tons of all types, coal, 1,500,000 tons; iron and steel, 100,000 tons; tin plate, 30,000 tons; in addition to films, newsprint, industrial and railway equipment, agricultural machinery, motor cars, textiles and whisky.

Australia—A joint statement was issued in London on April 28, 1949, by the Prime Minister of Australia and the United Kingdom Minister of Food, to the effect that an agreement had been reached whereby the United Kingdom would guarantee a market at reasonable prices in the United Kingdom for all the exportable surplus of meat from Australia, up to a specified ceiling during a period of 15 years.

On November 25, 1949, the Ministry of Food announced that an agreement had been reached with the Australian Government on higher prices to be paid for imports of beef and pig meats. This arrangement means an increase of 1d. sterling a pound for beef and veal and a comparable rise for pork products. The new prices will apply for 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Belgium—An agreement was signed on November 18, 1949, to cover trade and payments between the two countries until March 31, 1950. In effect, this agreement is an extension of the trade and payments agreement previously in force, except that the United Kingdom purchases of steel are temporarily suspended. It takes care of the United Kingdom's desire to avoid settlements in gold and, in this connection, apparently provides that the level of United Kingdom imports from the Belgium monetary area during the time of the agreement will be related to balance of payments developments.

Brazil—The Trade and Payments Agreement of May 21, 1948, was prolonged until March 31, 1949, by an Exchange of Notes dated February 3, 1949.

In accordance with the provisions of that agreement a further Exchange of Notes was made on August 3, 1949, providing for the importa-

tion into Brazil from the United Kingdom during 1949, of petroleum products valued at £7,486,000; pottery and glass, £1,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, £1,100,000; non-ferrous metals, £1,000,000; chemical and pharmaceutical products, £2,000,000; cotton and woollen yarns and threads, £4,200,000; machinery and electrical appliances, £9,550,000; locomotives, wagons, ships, aircraft, £8,000,000.

The United Kingdom was to receive during 1949 from Brazil food and feeding stuffs valued at £7,138,500; raw cotton, cotton waste, etc., at £14,507,000; hides, skins, etc., £3,835,000; timber, £1,873,000; vegetable oils, £1,785,000; meat, £1,545,000.

To avoid any interruption in Anglo-Brazilian trade during negotiations for an agreement during 1950, these amounts for 1949 will serve as a basis for trade relations until March 31, 1950.

Ceylon—It was announced on February 15, 1949, that agreement had been reached between the United Kingdom and Ceylon Governments governing the use of Ceylon's sterling balances for the six months commencing January 1, 1949. The terms were the financial agreement of April 30, 1948, to be continued for a further six months to June 30, 1949; and a release of £1,750,000 to be made from No. 2 account to No. 1 account in respect of the six-months' period.

Czechoslovakia—On September 28, 1949, a five-year trade and financial agreement, an inter-governmental debts agreement and a compensation agreement were signed in London by the governments of the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.

Under the compensation agreement, Czechoslovakia has undertaken to pay a global sum of £8,000,000 during the next ten years in compensation for British property affected by Czechoslovak measures of nationalization, expropriation, etc.

The debts agreement provides a scheme of repayment over a number of years for Czechoslovak Government debts totalling £28,000,000. During the next five years, Czechoslovakia will pay £15,000,000 towards her financial obligations to Great Britain. To help Czechoslovakia meet these payments and to pay for exports from the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom will permit the import annually of £5,750,000 of Czechoslovak manufactured goods.

The trade and financial agreement provides for the supply to the United Kingdom of essential goods for the first year of the agreement to the value of £4,800,000, including softwood and other timbers; machinery (£250,000); sugar (25,000 tons); and miscellaneous raw materials, industrial goods and foodstuffs. In later years, Czechoslovakia will supply these products to the value of £4,500,000 annually. In each year, Czechoslovakia will import from the United Kingdom and the colonies goods in easy supply to a value of £1,500,000.

Denmark—Under an agreement signed in June, 1949, Denmark is to send the United Kingdom 75 per cent of her annual exportable surplus of butter for a period of six years from October 1, 1949, with a maximum of 115,000 tons in any one year. The price for the first year was fixed at 271s. 6d. a cwt., f.o.b., the prices for subsequent years to be subject to annual review, with maximum variations in any year of 7·5 per cent above or below price for preceding year.

Egypt—It was announced on April 7, 1949, that under a financial agreement covering 1949, £5,000,000 would be provided to Egypt in United States dollars in two equal instalments. A total of £12,000,000 would be released from Egypt's pre-July, 1947, sterling balances and further releases up to £18,000,000 are provided for. It was agreed that United Kingdom exports to Egypt in 1949 may be £47,000,000 or more.

The United Kingdom agreed to supply Egypt during 1949 with petroleum products to the value of £5,000,000 against payments in sterling, and to extend the facilities under which United Kingdom-Egyptian Oilfields and Shell Oil companies may pay sterling for essential dollar equipment imported into Egypt.

Germany—A trade agreement between Western Germany and the sterling area was signed in Frankfurt on August 19, 1949, by representatives of the United Kingdom Government and the military governors.

This agreement is for one year from July 1, 1949, and provides for Western German exports to the sterling area totalling $218,000,000, the principal items being scrap, steel and cast iron products, non-ferrous metals, textiles, chemical products, machinery and electrical equipment. Of this total, imports by the dominions amount to $40,000,000 and $27,000,000 by the colonies.

Western German imports from the sterling area amount to $291,000,000 under this agreement. They include wool, cotton, jute, textile products, oil seeds and fats, fish, tea, chemical products, cattle and other hides and tanning materials, leather products, ferrous and non-ferrous ores, mica, industrial machinery, crude oil, petroleum products and coal.

Greece—By an Exchange of Notes signed in Paris on June 29, 1949, the United Kingdom agreed to establish in favour of Greece additional drawing rights, equivalent to U.S.$14,000,000, in accordance with the Intra-European Payments and Compensation Agreement of October 16, 1948, under which the United Kingdom had made available to Greece drawing rights equivalent to U.S.$10,000,000.

India—By an Exchange of Notes made in London on August 1, 1949, between the two governments, it was agreed to extend the application of the financial agreement of August 14, 1947.

This arrangement supplements the agreement made in July, 1948, and provides that the normal list of sterling releases from No. 2 Account (sterling which cannot be used in settlement of current payments) to No. 1 Account (sterling which can be freely used for current purchases) shall be £50,000,000 a year for the two years ending June 30, 1950, and June 30, 1951. For the year ending June 30, 1950, additional releases up to £50,000,000 may be made if they prove to be necessary.

Italy—By an Exchange of Notes signed in Rome on December 16, 1949, the Sterling Payments Agreement of November 26, 1948, was extended for a further period, until June 30, 1950.

Japan—Under a new Trade Agreement between some of the sterling area Commonwealth countries on the one hand, and Japan on the other, it is expected that imports into Japan from the United Kingdom, the colonies, Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa, in the twelve months from June 30, 1949, will total £55,000,000, nearly double the amount scheduled in the agreement covering the previous year.

Netherlands—The Anglo-Netherlands Monetary Agreement of September 7, 1945, was extended for a further period of one year from September 7, 1949, by an Exchange of Notes between the two governments signed in London on September 6, 1949.

In view of the later parities established for the Netherlands guilder and the pound sterling, the agreement was amended on October 27, 1949, by substituting the figure 10.691 = £1, with effect from September 21, 1949.

Norway—Under a Monetary Agreement signed in London on March 31, 1949, the United Kingdom and Norwegian Governments decided not to

exercise the right to require settlement in gold as provided in the agreement of July 9, 1948, which supplemented the Monetary Agreement of November 8, 1945.

The new agreement came into force on March 31, 1949, and will remain valid until November 20, 1950.

Pakistan—The Financial Agreement of August 14, 1947, was further extended to June 30, 1950, by an Exchange of Letters signed in London on August 5, 1949. This provided for the transfer of £12,000,000 from Pakistan's No. 2 to their No. 1 Account, for the period July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, as well as further sums not exceeding £5,000,000 for the purpose of meeting Pakistan's external expenditure on special requirements for the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees.

Poland—An Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement, providing for an exchange of goods between the two countries totalling £260,000,000 over a period of five years from the date of the agreement, was signed in Warsaw on January 14, 1949.

The United Kingdom's imports from Poland under this agreement are mainly foodstuffs: bacon, 20,500 tons in 1949, rising to 60,000 in 1953; eggs, 160 million in 1949, to be trebled by 1953; cheese, poultry and rye and, after the first year, butter and lard. In addition, timber to the value of £25,000,000 will be imported over the five years.

The principal United Kingdom exports to Poland will be wool, reaching a value of £10,000,000 for 1953. Rubber, 3,000 tons in 1949, will reach 5,000 in 1953. Other United Kingdom exports include crude oil, tires, tractors, agricultural machinery and capital equipment.

Portugal—An Exchange of Notes signed in Lisbon on April 14, 1949, prolonged the Monetary Agreement of April 16, 1946, for a further period of one year to April 15, 1950.

Under an agreement concluded in November, 1949, trade both ways is to be expanded. The United Kingdom will get port, Madeira wine, fruit, canned fish, cork, industrial diamonds and timber. The United Kingdom exports to Portugal will include coal, machinery, motor cars, textiles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and photographic and cinematographic equipment.

Spain—An Exchange of Notes, signed in Madrid on April 6, 1949, prolonged the Trade and Payments Agreement of June 23, 1948, until June 30, 1950.

The United Kingdom Treasury announced on December 5, 1949, that discussion had been concluded between the two governments during which the United Kingdom agreed to purchase various foodstuffs from Spain, including raisins and bitter oranges. The Spanish authorities agreed to accelerate imports of United Kingdom manufactured goods within the quotas agreed in June, which provided for an increase in imports of coal, tractors and chemical fertilizers from the United Kingdom.

Sweden—The Monetary Agreement of March 6, 1945, was amended by an agreement signed in London on April 29, 1949. By this agreement, which was effective on December 31, 1949, the two governments agreed not to exercise the right to require settlement in gold under the provisions of the Supplementary Agreement of November 24, 1947.

A further Monetary Agreement, to remain in force for one year from June 10, 1950, was signed in London on December 30, 1949.

Switzerland—By an Exchange of Notes concluded in Berne on March, 3, 1949, the Monetary Agreement of March 12, 1946, which was due to expire on March 11, 1949, was extended for a period of one year from the latter date.

As a result of discussions in September, 1949, the United Kingdom agreed to make an upward adjustment in its quota of imports from Switzerland by about £400,000 to compensate for the decreased value of the quota caused by the change in the exchange rates. Switzerland agreed to increase their special purchases from the United Kingdom by approximately the same amount.

Turkey—It was announced on January 26, 1949, that subject to approval by OEEC, the United Kingdom Government would grant drawing rights in sterling in favour of the Turkish Government to the equivalent of $8,000,000, the agreement to come into effect, provisionally, on February 1, 1949.

Uruguay—An agreement was reached in December for the purchase of meat from Uruguay under a five-year contract. The contract, which is for 40,000 tons a year, is in similar terms to the Anglo-Argentine contract and the price for the first year is the same, £97·536 a ton. This price will remain in force until June 30, 1950, and the prices for subsequent years will be negotiated before March 31 every year.

Yugoslavia—A Trade Agreement was signed in Belgrade on December 26, 1949, providing for an exchange of goods worth £110,000,000 each way, over a period of five years. The United Kingdom's principal imports from Yugoslavia will be timber, non-ferrous metals and maize. In return, Yugoslavia will receive wool, machinery and capital equipment, rubber, chemicals and wool and cotton yarn. In order to assist Yugoslavia in financing imports during the first years of the agreement, the United Kingdom Government has provided a guaranteed credit of £8,000,000, repayable over six years, and is also affording substantial credit guarantees to cover the risks which United Kingdom companies may take in trading with Yugoslavia.

A Compensation Agreement for British property affected by Yugoslav measures of nationalization, was signed at the same time.

Citrus Marketing Board Established by Surinam

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Legislative Council of Surinam recently approved an ordinance establishing a citrus marketing board. The board will not have a monopoly of the export trade and growers are under no obligation to sell their produce to the board. Competition by private exporters will be difficult, however, because of stringent requirements which the board has laid down governing produce for export. One such is that all fruit must be sprayed with a layer of wax.

United Kingdom Footwear Sales to Canada Decline

London, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports of footwear fell by 22 per cent in 1949, with sales to the Canadian and United States markets 11 per cent lower. British West Africa and the Netherlands were the only countries to increase their purchases. Footwear production in Great Britain was more active at the end of 1949 than at any time during the year.

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Principal Destinations—			
Canada	£ 229	£ 309	£ 273
British West Indies	305	725	634
Australia	109	523	458
Irish Republic	984	1,187	388
Belgium	620	587	332
United States	234	436	384
Netherlands	73	74	110
Total	£ 6,753	£ 7,667	£ 5,939

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock (N.B.) Board of Trade.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, will commence his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Toronto—May 29-June 15.
Saint John—July 25-26.
Halifax—July 28.
Chicago—August 7-12.
Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, will commence his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Toronto—May 29-June 8.
Hamilton—June 9.
St. Catharines—June 12.
Welland—June 13.
Brantford—June 14.
London—June 15.
Windsor-Walkerville—June 16.
Kitchener-Guelph—June 19.
Kingston—June 21.
Montreal—June 22-July 4.
Quebec—July 5.
Saint John, N.B.—July 7-11.
Halifax—July 13-15.
St. John's, Nfld.—July 17.

J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris since May, 1948, commenced a tour of this country on March 13 in Ottawa. Besides France, his territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Toronto—May 22-June 8.
Welland—June 6.
Windsor—June 9.
Sarnia—June 10.
Kitchener—June 12.
Guelph—June 12.
Brantford—June 13.
Hamilton—June 14.
St. Catharines—June 15.

Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore since March, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 4 in Brockville. Besides Singapore, his territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

Hamilton—May 29-30.
Brantford—May 31.
St. Catharines—June 1.
Windsor—June 2-3.
Montreal—June 8-17.
Toronto—June 19-27.
Ottawa—June 29-30.

Outlook for St. Kitts Sugar Crop Good

Port-of-Spain, March 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The chairman of the St. Kitts Sugar Factory, Ltd., said, in a statement accompanying his company's report for 1949, that this year's weather had been very favourable and that the outlook for next year's crop was good. In spite of the very heavy rain the estates suffered comparatively little, no doubt due to contouring and other improvements adopted by the estates in recent years. The tonnage of cane in 1949 was the highest ever handled by the factory, but the output of sugar 35,668 tons was exceeded in 1939 and 1941.

British Toy Manufacturers Increase Exports

London, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Exports of toys from Britain increased by 6 per cent in 1949, but dollar earnings from the sales were lower than in the previous year. As compared with 1948, the value of shipments to Canada declined by 10 per cent, and to the United States by 17 per cent.

Principal Destinations—	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Canada	£ 350	£ 412	£ 367
Australia	445	512	946
Belgium	99	197	184
United States	67	210	174
Union of South Africa	303	331	198
Total	£ 2,957	£ 3,263	£ 3,473

British Exports of Chemicals Higher in Quantity and Value

London, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports in the chemicals, drugs and dyes group were valued at £86,094,000 last year, an increase of 3 per cent over the 1948 figures. Exports of drugs and medicines rose to £18·4 million, and dyestuffs to £9 million, while paint exports dropped to £11·8 million. The quantities of these commodities exported were slightly higher. Canadian purchases rose by 25 per cent, while United States purchases dropped by 23 per cent. India, Australia and South Africa are Britain's most important customers for these commodities.

Principal Destinations—	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Canada	£ 1,295	£ 1,650	£ 1,811
India }	9,394	9,044	10,252
Pakistan }		1,544	2,468
Union of South Africa	3,082	3,865	4,389
Australia	3,860	5,138	4,780
Irish Republic	2,692	3,156	3,153
United States	2,595	2,615	1,928
Total	£67,402	£83,581	£86,094

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Venezuela Fixes Import Quota for Biscuits

Caracas, May 11, 1950.—(FTS)—A quota of 600,000 kilograms (1,320,000 pounds) gross weight of biscuits, sweetened or unsweetened, for importation into Venezuela for a period of one year from May 5, 1950, has been fixed by a resolution of the Minister of Finance. It is provided that an import licence will not be required for a period of thirty days from May 5 for shipments covered by consular invoices legalized prior to that date.

Imports into Colombia Permitted Under Exchange Certificates

Bogotá, May 12, 1950.—(FTS)—A new list of products which may be imported into Colombia and paid for by means of "exchange certificates" was issued by the Colombian Exchange Office on May 9, 1950. These certificates normally sell at a premium of from 45 to 50 per cent over the official rate of exchange and provide means for marketing some luxury products in Colombia. The new list includes: Table oils, wines, spirits (whisky, gin, brandy), certain linen, hemp and ramie textiles, umbrellas and parasols, razors and penknives with ivory or gold- or silver-plated handles, automatic pocket lighters and parts, cameras, motion picture cameras and projectors, hexagonal tiles for bathrooms and cigarettes.

Importers receiving licences for the foregoing products are required to make a cash deposit of 20 per cent of the value of the licence. Exchange certificates must be used within 60 days of their issue.

Southern Rhodesia Suspends Duty on Pulpboard

Salisbury, May 5, 1950.—(FTS)—A government notice published today authorizes a rebate of customs duties on pulpboard, chipboard, paperboard and cardboard on first importation, or when taken out of bond by manufacturers, to be used in the building board manufacturing industry.

Venezuela Extends Potato Licensing Period

Caracas, May 15, 1950.—(FTS)—By a Venezuelan resolution of May 12, 1950, two months have been added to the period during which imports of table potatoes into Venezuela require a licence. Previously licences were required for importations made between February 1 and May 31. This has now been extended to July 31. The import of seed potatoes is reserved to the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture.

China Lifts Monopoly on Certain Vegetable Oils

Shanghai, March 15, 1950.—The North China Foreign Trade Central Bureau announced on February 22, 1950, that the following export articles, heretofore under government monopoly, would be reclassified as ordinary export articles. They may now be exported freely by private firms. The items are: Bean oil, castor seeds and castor oil, cotton seeds and cottonseed oil, peanuts and peanut oil, hempseed oil and linseed oil.

Pakistan Requires Registration of Trade Marks

Karachi, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—An Act published in the Pakistan *Gazette* of April 20, 1950, provides for the invalidation in Pakistan of trade marks registered in India prior to April 1, 1948. This Act provides that any proprietor of a trade mark registered in India prior to April 1, 1948, who is desirous of registering the mark in Pakistan, may, within one year of the date of the Act, make application for registration to the Registrar of Trade Marks in Pakistan. The normal period of registration in Pakistan will be seven years from the date of registration of the mark in India. Where the registration of a trade mark in India expires before June 30, 1951, however, the registration in Pakistan will expire on the same date as it expired in India.

Full Information on Certain Exports Required

Additional information is required by the Export Permit Branch on applications for export permits covering all items included in Group 8 of the Schedule of Goods Requiring an Export Permit. These include arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war, military, naval or air stores, and all atomic energy and nuclear products destined for any country, and the following items for shipment to countries under area control: Non-ferrous metals, diamonds, rubber and synthetic rubber, industrial chemicals and ball and roller bearings.

The following details should accompany applications:

(*a*) Full description of the products to be exported.

(*b*) Consignee's name.

(*c*) Final destination and end use.

(*d*) If spares, state whether equipment to be serviced originated in Canada.

Because of the wide implications of this type of export, decisions on applications cannot be expected until at least ten days after they have been received by the Export Permit Branch. In many cases, a much longer period may be required.

Sailing for West Africa Scheduled

The M.V. *Thorscape*, of the Christensen Canadian South African Line, is scheduled to sail from Montreal on June 25 for the Canary Islands and West Africa, cargo being accepted for Tenerife, Canary Islands; Conakry, French Guinea; Matadi, Belgian Congo; and Loanda, Angola. This sailing is in the nature of an experiment, the establishment of a regular service to West African ports depending on the amount of cargo offering.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

- **Asia**—C. R. Gallow (7641)
- **Commonwealth and Other Countries**—K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. T. Young (4404)
- **Latin America**—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

- **United States,** G. C. Cowper (2250)
- **Commonwealth,** Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
- **Europe,** E. J. McMeekin (5642)
- **Latin America,** H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)
Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Trade Services Section—Chief, D. B. Wallace (5245)
Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)
Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)
Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Commodity Sections
(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—
Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)
Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)
Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)
Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)
Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)
Paper, E. Clarke (6974)
Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Non-metallic Minerals, A. J. Langdon (6905)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rohm (6958)
Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, E. L. Smith (5666)
Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)
Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Sections—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-nine countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá
Canary Islands	Madrid
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
East Anglia	London
Ecuador	Lima
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
Formosa (Taiwan)	Shanghai
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogotá
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Spanish Morocco	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Taiwan (Formosa)	Shanghai
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand	Singapore
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).
Territory includes Taiwan (Formosa).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Canal Zone and Panama.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. Jones, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanstan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.
Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND. TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, Foreign Trade.

Argentina—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2351.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Austria—Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstein, Consul-General, 136 Queen Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-5521.

Belgium—M. Kittel, Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Carlos Jaramillo, Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica—Jorge F. Quesada, Consul-General, 4945 Kent Avenue, Montreal. Telephone—EXdale 3340.

Cuba—Acting Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 4483.

Denmark — Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

Finland—Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2389.

France—Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Guatemala—E. A. Morales, Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 5789.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—Gurpal Singh, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—John O'Brien, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Israel—Avraham Harman, Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2540.

Italy—Pietro Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Nadim Dimechkié, Consul-General, Consulate of Lebanon, 199 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico — Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Netherlands—Colonel H. van der Vaart, Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Asbjörn Slördahl, First Secretary and Commercial Representative, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—S. C. Latif, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4358.

Peru—Jorge Romero, Consul-General, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

Poland—Acting Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 89 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7675.

Portugal—L. G. Vieria de Campos de Carvalho, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

El Salvador—Francisco Agramonte y Cortijo, Consul-General, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Telephone—ELwood 4956.

Spain—Vicente Trelles, Consul, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Telephone—ELwood 4956.

Sweden—B. A. Frisk, Commercial Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Turkey—Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-3033.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—M. Kozlov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, C.M.G., O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

M. R. Garner, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

F. I. Lamb, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

E. M. M. Partridge, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—92-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Woodbury Willoughby, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

Uruguay—L. A. Soto, First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—4-1879.

Venezuela—Dr. Rafael O. Delgado, Consul General, 1516 Pine Avenue West, Montreal. Telephone—WIllbank 1872.

Yugoslavia—Peter L. Mangovski, Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17 1949	Nominal Quotations May 15	Nominal Quotations May 22
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgium Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0183	·0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0699	·0704
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2565	·2564
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....